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(54) **Novel derivatives of benzimidazoles active as anti-ulcer agents.**

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(73) Proprietor: **Aktiebolaget Hässle
Kärragatan 5**

S-431 83 Mölndal(SE)

(72) Inventor: **Briving, Carin Birgitta
Nylänningen 2
S-427 00 Billdal(SE)**

Inventor: **Carlsson, Stig Ake Ingemar
Vallmovägen 3**

S-435 00 Mölnlycke(SE)

Inventor: **Lindberg, Per Lennart
Knapehall 64**

S-436 00 Askim(SE)

Inventor: **Mattsson, Annie Hillevi
Askims Kyrkasväg 19**

S-436 00 Askim(SE)

Inventor: **Nordberg, Mats Peter**

Norra Gubberogatan 12

S-416 63 Göteborg(SE)

Inventor: **Wallmark, Björn Morgan Gabriel
Rada Portar 97**

S-435 00 Mölnlycke(SE)

(74) Representative: **Hjertman, Ivan T. et al
AB ASTRA Patent and Trade Mark Department
S-151 85 Södertälje (SE)**

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Description**Field of the invention**

5 The object of the present invention is to provide novel compounds, and therapeutically acceptable salts thereof, which inhibit exogenously or endogenously stimulated gastric acid secretion and are thus useful as anti-ulcer agents. The compounds also provide gastrointestinal cytoprotective effects and can be used in the prevention of peptic ulcer. The new compounds are more short acting than compounds prior known.

10 The present invention relates to the use of the compounds of the invention or therapeutically acceptable salts thereof, for inhibiting gastric acid secretion as well as providing gastrointestinal cytoprotective effects in mammals and man. In a more general sense, the compounds of the invention may be used for prevention and treatment of gastrointestinal inflammatory diseases in mammals and man, including e.g. gastritis, gastric ulcer, and duodenal ulcer. Furthermore, the compounds may be used for prevention and treatment of other gastrointestinal disorders, where cytoprotective and/or gastric antisecretory effect is 15 desirable e.g. in patients with gastrinomas, in patients with acute upper gastrointestinal bleeding, and in patients with a history of chronic and excessive ethanol consumption. The invention also relates to pharmaceutical compositions containing at least one compound of the invention, or a therapeutically acceptable salt thereof, as active ingredient. In a further aspect, the invention relates to processes for preparation of such new compounds.

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Prior art

25 Benzimidazole derivatives intended for inhibiting gastric acid secretion are disclosed in the British patent specifications 1 500 043 and 1 525 958, in the US patent 4 182 766, in the European patent specification 0 005 129 and in the Belgian patent specification 890 024. Benzimidazole derivatives proposed for use in the treatment or prevention of special gastrointestinal inflammatory disease are disclosed in the European patent application with publication no. 0 045 200. The compounds disclaimed in the definition of the compounds with the general formula I are described as intermediates in European patent application 30 178 413. The last mentioned European patent application describes also other similar compounds for use in the treatment of inflammatory conditions, e.g. rheumatism and arthritis.

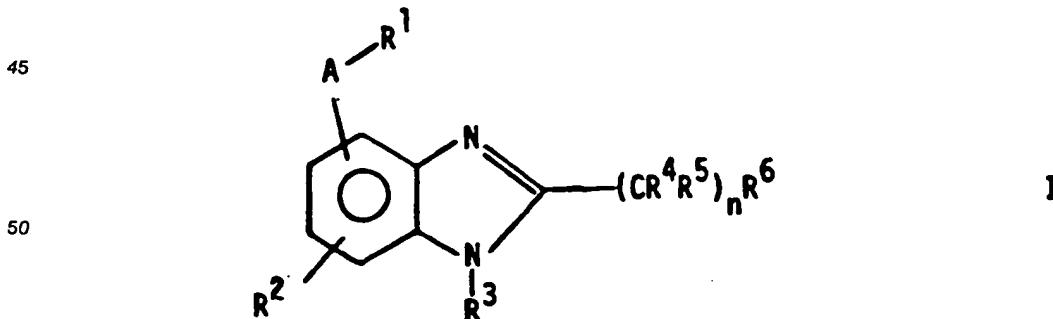
35 DE-A-25 05 913, GB-A-21 34 523, EP-A-0125 756, EP-A-0174 717, Nature 290,159(1981) and TIPS 5, 262(1984) describe benzimidazoles without the three structural elements which according to Scandinavian Journal of Gastroenterology, Supplement No 108,(1985) pages 15-22 were considered to be needed for an gastric antisecretory effect, namely

- 35 1) substituted pyridine ring
- 2) substituted benzimidazole ring, and
- 3) the chain between these two, which must be -CH₂S- or -CH₂SO-.

The invention

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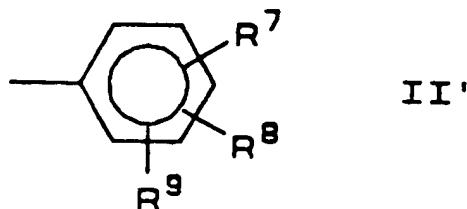
It has been found that compounds of the general formula I



55 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, in which

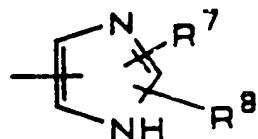
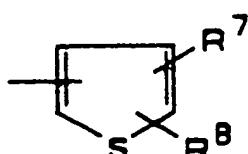
R¹ represents a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group of the formula II'

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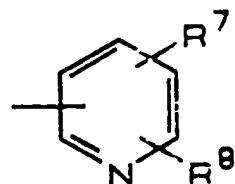
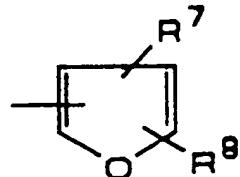
- 10 in which each of R⁷, R⁸, R⁹ independently represents hydrogen, an alkyl having up to 6 carbon atoms, an alkoxy having up to 6 carbon atoms, halogen, preferably chloro or fluoro, or a heterocyclic aryl group of one of the following formulas

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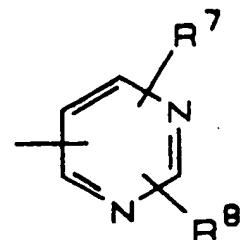
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- in which R⁷ and R⁸ have the meanings given above;
or a cycloalkyl group with 3-8 carbon atoms in the unsubstituted cyclic group; or an adamantyl group;
R² represents hydrogen, an alkyl containing up to 6 carbon atoms, an alkoxy containing up to 6 carbon atoms, or halogen;
- 45 R³ represents hydrogen, an alkyl containing up to 6 carbon atoms, a phenylalkyl with 1-4 carbon atoms in the alkyl group or a cycloalkyl-alkyl group with 3-8 carbon atoms in the cyclic group and 1-4 carbon atoms in the alkyl group;
n is an integer 0-6;
R⁴ represents hydrogen or an alkyl containing up to 6 carbon atoms;
- 50 R⁵ represents hydrogen or an alkyl containing up to 6 carbon atoms;
R⁶ represents hydrogen, an alkyl containing up to 6 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group as defined above for R1 or when n is 1-6 a hydroxyl group or when n is 0 an amino, an alkylamino or a dialkylamino group with 1-4 carbon atoms in the alkyl groups;
- A represents an alkylene up to 6 carbon atoms, optionally connected to, or interrupted by an optionally substituted hetero atom selected from O, S, and NR, wherein R is hydrogen, an alkyl containing up to 6 carbon atoms, a phenylalkyl with 1-4 carbon atoms in the alkyl group or a cycloalkyl-alkyl group with 3-8 carbon atoms in the cyclic group and 1-4 carbon atoms in the alkyl group; or an alkenylene with up to 6 carbon atoms

with the provisos that when

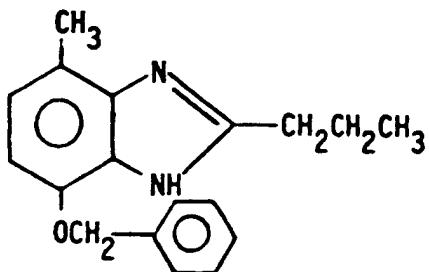
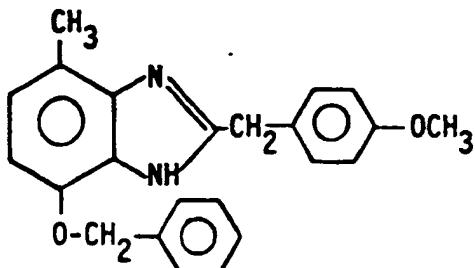
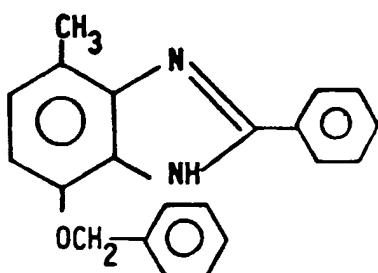
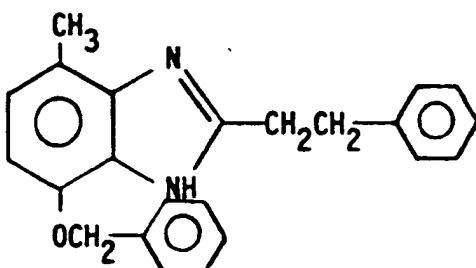
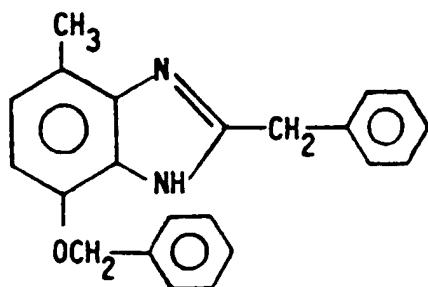
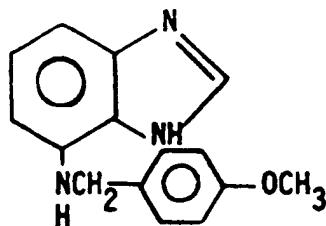
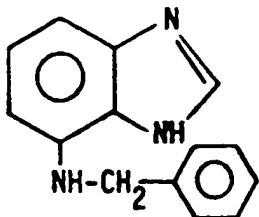
- a) n is 0 and R², R³ and R⁶ are all hydrogen, then the group A-R¹ is not 7-benzylamino or 7-(4'-methoxy)-benzylamino; and when
- b) n is 1 and R³, R⁴ and R⁵ are all hydrogen, R² is 4-methyl, R⁶ is ethyl, phenyl, benzyl, or (4'-methoxy)-phenyl then the group A-R¹ is not 7-benzyloxy; and when
- c) n is 0, R² is 4-methyl, R³ is hydrogen and R⁶ is phenyl, then the group A-R¹ is not 7-benzyloxy.

A representing an alkylene, optionally connected to, or interrupted by an optionally substituted hetero atom has preferably up to 6 carbon atoms.

10 According to the invention, A may represent any of the following

- i) -(CH₂)_m-, wherein m is 1-6
- ii) -X-(CH₂)_m-, wherein m is as defined above and X is O, S or NR, wherein R is as defined above
- iii) -(CH₂)_x-X(CH₂)_y-, wherein x and y are integers with a sum of 1-6 and X is as defined above or
- iv) alkenylene with up to 2-6 carbon atoms. Examples of alkenylene groups are -CH=CH- and -CH₂-CH=CH-.

15 The following compounds are excluded from the scope of this application.



Both the pure enantiomers, racemic mixtures and unequal mixtures of the two enantiomers are within the scope of the present invention. It should be understood that all the diastereomeric forms possible (pure enantiomers or racemic mixtures) are within the scope of the invention.

Especially preferred groups of R¹ according to the invention are

- 5 R¹ representing phenyl, 2-F-phenyl, 3'-F-phenyl, 4'-F-phenyl, 4'-Cl-phenyl, 2,4'-di-F-phenyl, 2,4'-di-Cl-phenyl and thiienyl-2.

Especially preferred groups of R², R⁴ and R⁵ are hydrogen.

Especially preferred groups of R³ are hydrogen or methyl.

Especially preferred groups of R⁶ are hydrogen, hydroxy or phenyl.

- 10 Especially preferred groups of A are 4-OCH₂, 5-OCH₂, 7-OCH₂, 4-NHCH₂ and 4-OCH₂CH₂.

An especially preferred compound according to the invention is 4-benzyloxy-2-methylbenzimidazole.

Illustrative examples of compounds included in the scope of the invention are given in the examples and in the following Table 1.

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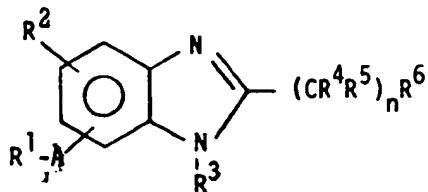
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Table 1

Illustrative examples of compounds included in the scope of
the invention



R ³	(CR ⁴ R ⁵) _n R ⁶	R ²	A-R ¹
H	H	H	4-OCH ₂ -
H	CH ₃	H	4-OCH ₂ -
H	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	4-OCH ₂ -
CH ₃	CH ₃	H	4-OCH ₂ -
CH ₃	CH ₃	H	7-OCH ₂ -
H	CH ₃	H	5-OCH ₂ -
H	CH ₃	H	4-NHCH ₂ -
H	CH ₃	H	4-OCH ₂ CH ₂ -
H	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	4-OCH ₂ -
H	CH ₂ -	H	4-OCH ₂ -
CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₃	H	4-OCH ₂ -
CH(CH ₃) ₂	CH ₃	H	7-CH ₂ CH ₂ -

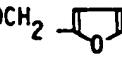
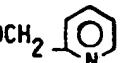
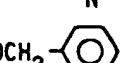
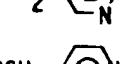
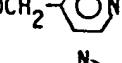
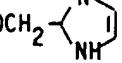
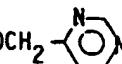
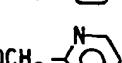
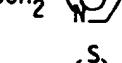
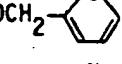
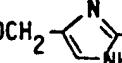
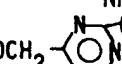
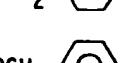
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cont.

	R ³	(CR ⁴ R ⁵) _n R ⁶	R ²	A-R ¹
5	H	H	H	5-OCH ₂ - 
10	H	CH ₃	H	4-CH ₂ O- 
15	H	CH ₃	H	5-OCH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ - 
20	H	CH ₃	H	4-OCH ₂ - 
25	H	CH ₃	H	4-OCH ₂ -  -Cl
30	H	CH ₃	H	4-OCH ₂ -  -F
35	H	CH ₃	H	4-OCH ₂ -  -Br
40	H	CH ₃	H	4-OCH ₂ -  -CH ₃
45	H	CH ₃	H	4-OCH ₂ -  -OCH ₃
50	H	CH ₂ OH	H	4-OCH ₂ - 
	H	CH ₃	H	4-OCH ₂ -  -F
	H	CH ₃	H	4-OCH ₂ -  -F
	H	CH ₃	H	4-OCH ₂ -  -C1
	H	CH ₃	H	4-OCH ₂ -  -C1
	H	CH ₃	H	4-OCH ₂ -  -CH ₃
	H	CH ₃	H	4-OCH ₂ -  -C1
	H	CH ₃	H	4-OCH ₂ -  -C1
	H	CH ₃	H	4-OCH ₂ -  -OCH ₃

cont.

cont.

	R ³	(CR ⁴ R ⁵) _n R ⁶	R ²	A-R ¹
5	H	CH ₃	H	4-OCH ₂ - 
10	H	CH ₃	H	4-OCH ₂ - 
15	H	CH ₃	H	4-OCH ₂ - 
20	H	CH ₃	H	4-OCH ₂ - 
25	H	CH ₃	H	4-OCH ₂ - 
30	H	CH ₃	H	4-OCH ₂ - 
35	H	CH ₃	H	4-OCH ₂ - 
40	H	CH ₃	4-CH ₃	7-OCH ₂ - 
45	H	CH ₃	4-Cl	7-OCH ₂ - 
50	CH ₃	CH ₃	5-OCH ₃	7-OCH ₂ - 
	CH ₃	CH ₃	6-Br	7-OCH ₂ - 
	CH ₃	CH ₃	4-CH ₃	7-OCH ₂ - 
	CH ₃	CH ₃	7-CH ₃	4-OCH ₂ - 

cont.

cont.

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	R ³	(CR ⁴ R ⁵) _n R ⁶	R ²	A-R ¹
	H	CH ₃	H	4-OCH ₂ - 
	H	CH ₃	H	4-N-CH ₂ - 
	H	CH ₃	H	4-SCH ₂ - 
	H	CH ₃	H	4-CH ₂ OCH ₂ - 
	H	CH ₃	H	4-CH ₂ - 
	H	CH ₃	H	4-CH=CH- 
	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	4-CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ - 
	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	4-CH=CHCH ₂ - 
	H	C(CH ₃) ₃	4-Cl	7-OCH ₂ - 
	H	CH ₂ - 	7-CH ₃	4-OCH ₂ - 
	H	CH ₂ - 	H	4-OCH ₂ - 
	H	CH ₂ - 	4-Br	7-OCH ₂ - 
	H	CH ₂ - 	7-OCH ₃	4-OCH ₂ - 
	H	CH ₂ -  OCH ₃	H	4-OCH ₂ - 
	H	CH ₃	H	4-CH ₂ CH ₂ S- 
	H	CH ₃	H	4-NHCH ₂ CH ₂ - 
	H		H	4-OCH ₂ -

cont.

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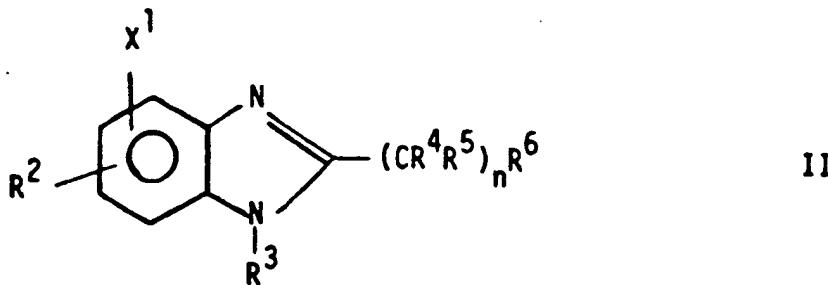
	R ²	(CR ⁴ R ⁵) _n R ⁶	R ²	A-R ¹
5	H		H	4-OCH ₂ -
10	H		H	4-OCH ₂ -
15	H		H	4-OCH ₂ -
20	H	CH ₃	4-CH ₃	7-OCH ₂ -
25	H	CH ₃	7-CH ₃	4-OCH ₂ -
30	H	CH ₃	H	5-OCH ₂ -
35	H	CH ₃	5-Cl	6-OCH ₂ -
40	CH ₂ CH ₂ -	CH ₃	H	4-OCH ₂ -
45	CH ₂ CH ₂ -	CH ₃	H	7-OCH ₂ -
50	H	N(CH ₃) ₂	H	4-OCH ₂ -
	H	CH ₃	H	4-OCH ₂ -
	H	NH(CH ₃)	H	4-OCH ₂ -
	H	CH ₃	H	5-OCH ₂ CH ₂ -
	CH ₂ -	CH ₃	H	4-OCH ₂ -
	H	CH ₃	H	4-OCH ₂ -

55 Preparation

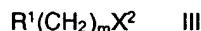
The present invention also provides processes for the manufacture of the compounds with the general formula I.

The compounds are prepared in the following way.

A. A compound of the general formula II



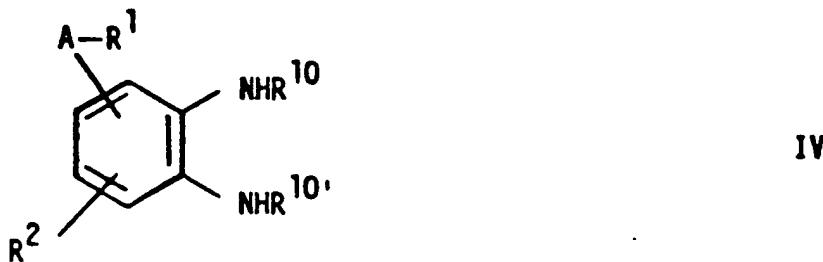
15 wherein R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ are as defined above is reacted with a compound of the formula III



20 wherein R¹ is as defined above, X¹ is -OH, -SH, or -NHR and X² is a leaving group, such as a halide, tosyloxy or mesyloxy; and m is an integer 1-6 whereby a compound of the general formula I, wherein R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵, R⁶ and n are as defined above and A is -O(CH₂)_m, -S(CH₂)_m or -NR(CH₂)_m is obtained.

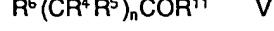
25 It is convenient to conduct this reaction in the presence of a base. The base is e.g. an alkali metal hydroxide, such as sodium hydroxide and potassium hydroxide; a sodium alcoholate, such as sodium methoxide and sodium ethoxide; and alkali metal hydride, such as sodium hydride and potassium hydride; an alkali metal carbonate, such as potassium carbonate and sodium carbonate; or an organic amine, such as triethylamine. The solvent used for the reaction is preferably alcohol, e.g. methanol or ethanol, or another polar solvent such as dimethylformamide. The reaction temperature ranges usually from about 0 °C to about the boiling point of the solvent used, more preferably from about 20 °C to about 80 °C. The reaction time ranges from about 0.2 to about 24 hours, more preferably from about 0.5 to about 2 hours.

30 B. A compound of the general formula IV



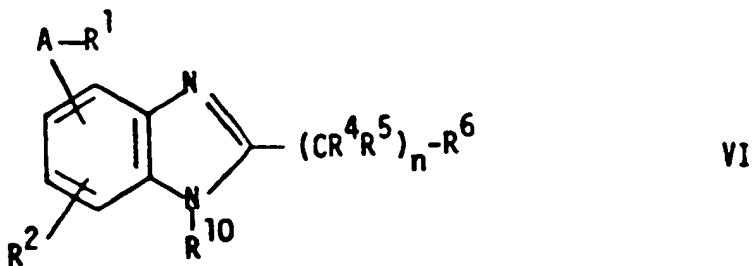
45 wherein R¹ and R² are as defined above, R¹⁰ and R^{10'} are the same or different and each is hydrogen, a lower alkyl group having up to 6 carbon atoms or a group or atom convertible to a lower alkyl group with the proviso that when one of R¹⁰ and R^{10'} is a lower alkyl group or a group or atom convertible to a lower alkyl group the other of R¹⁰ and R^{10'} is hydrogen

is reacted with a compound of the general formula V



55 wherein R⁴, R⁵, R⁶ and n are as defined above and R¹¹ is a leaving group such as halide, hydroxy, alkoxy, acyloxy or alkoxy carbonyloxy or hydrogen, whereby a compound of the general formula IV

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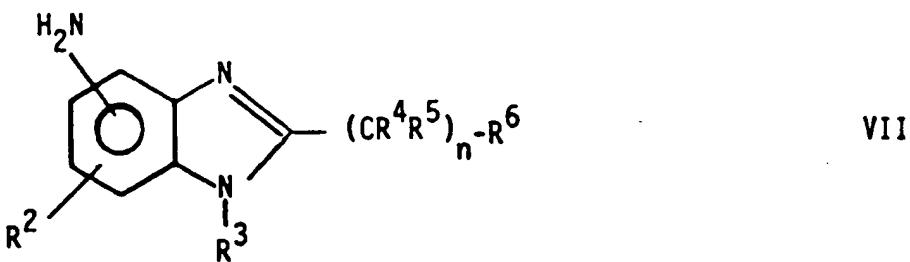
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is formed and, if required, a nitrogen atom of the benzimidazole nucleus is alkylated and, if required, protecting groups are removed, to form a compound of the general formula I, and if required, a salt or solvate thereof is formed. The acyloxy, alkoxy and alkoxy carbonyloxy groups in R¹¹ have preferably 1-3 carbon atoms.

15 The reaction of a compound of the formula IV with a compound of the formula V is preferably effected by heating with a compound of the general formula V, wherein R¹¹ represents a leaving group. For example the compound of the formula V may be an acid, an acid chloride, an acid anhydride, including a mixed anhydride of the acid R⁶(CR⁴R⁵)_nCOOH and a haloformate ester. The presence of an acid catalyst, e.g. HCl, may be necessary.

20 C. A compound of the general formula VII

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wherein R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ are as defined above is reacted with a compound of the general formula VIII

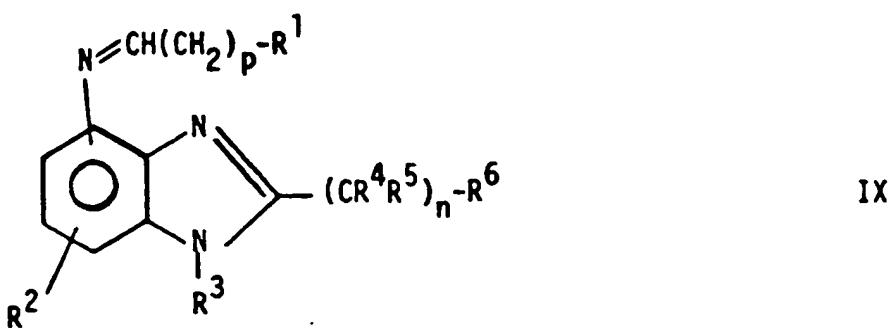
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wherein R¹ is as defined above and p is an integer 0-5 to form a compound of the general formula IX

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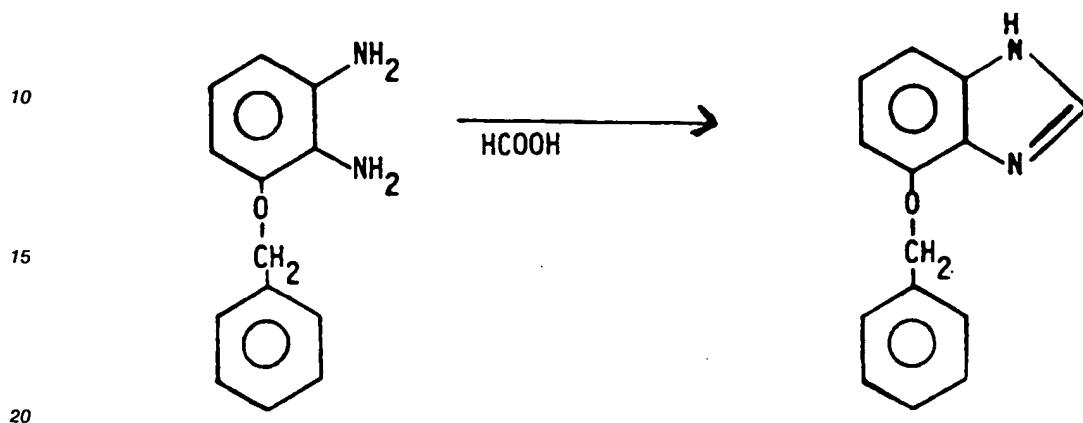


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wherein R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ are as defined above and whereafter the compound of the formula IX is hydrogenated to a compound of the general formula I, wherein A is -NR(CH₂)_m- and R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵, R⁶, n and m are as defined above.

EXAMPLESExample 1.

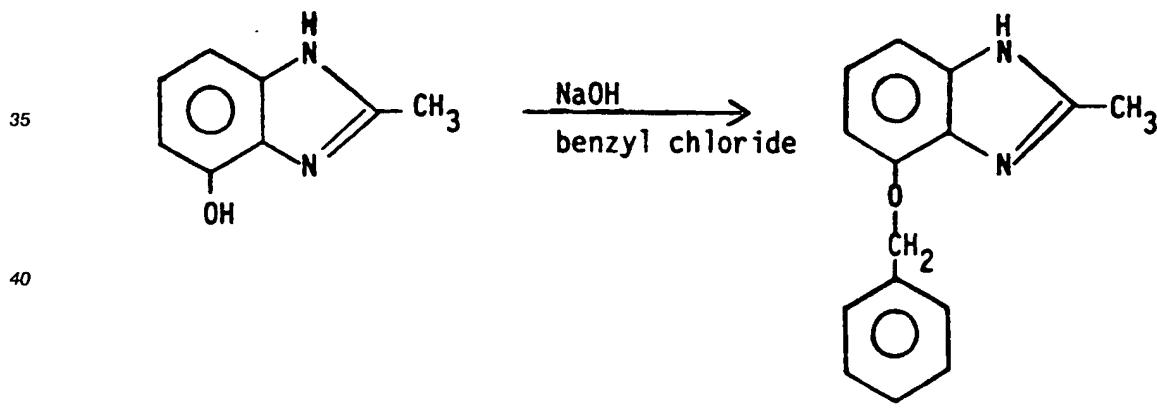
5 Preparation of 4-benzyloxybenzimidazole



25 A mixture of 3-benzyloxy-1,2-diaminobenzene 1.6 g (0.0073 mol) and formic acid (2.6 g, 0.057 mol) was heated to reflux for 1.5 h. The resulting mixture was then cooled, dissolved in methylene chloride, washed with 10% sodium carbonate solution, dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated to dryness in vacuo. The residue was recrystallized from acetonitrile to give the title compound in 0.75 g (46%) yield, m.p. 165-167 °C.

Example 2.

30 Preparation of 4-benzyloxy-2-methylbenzimidazole



50 To a stirred solution of 7.3 g (0.049 mol) 4-hydroxy-2-methylbenzimidazole in 300 ml ethanol at ambient temperature 2.0 g (0.049 mol) NaOH in 4 ml water was added dropwise. The solution was stirred for 10 min and 6.3 g (0.049 mol) benzyl chloride was then added dropwise. The reaction mixture was heated under reflux for 20 h. Upon cooling to ambient temperature the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. The residue obtained was dissolved in methylene chloride, washed with water and dried (Na_2SO_4). Following filtration, methylene chloride was removed under reduced pressure to give an oil. Chromatography on silica gel and elution with methylene chloride:methanol (10:1) gave 4.3 g (0.018 mol), yield: 37% of 4-benzyloxy-2-methylbenzimidazole m.p. 119-121 °C.

Examples 3-8.

In the same manner as described above the following compounds were obtained.

4-benzylxy-2-ethylbenzimidazole

5 mp: 78-80 °C

yield: 33%

5-benzylxy-2-methylbenzimidazole

mp: 165-165 °C

yield: 17%

10 4-(p-chlorobenzylxy)-2-methylbenzimidazole

mp: 230-231 °C

yield: 7%

4-(p-fluorobenzylxy)-2-methylbenzimidazole

mp: 203-205 °C

15 yield: 22%

4-benzylxy-2-hydroxymethylbenzimidazole

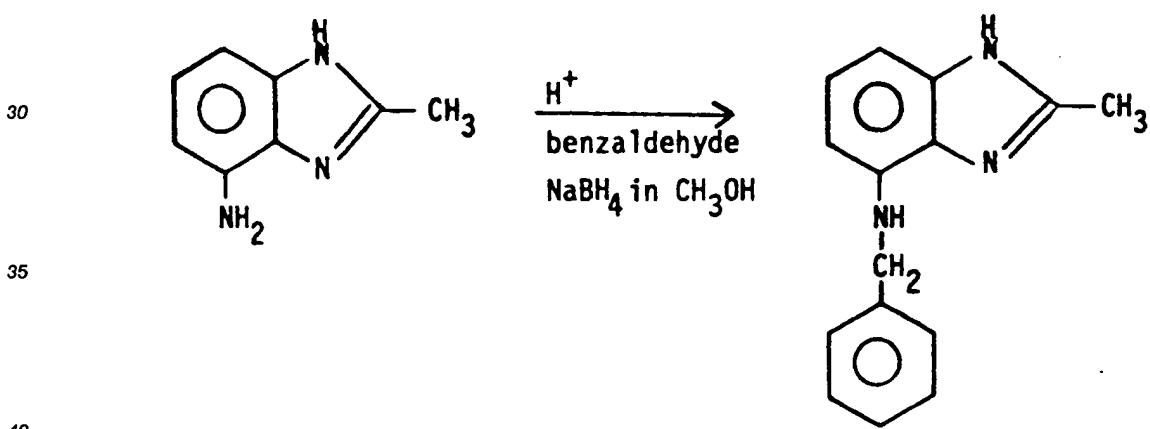
mp: 146-147 °C

yield: 3%

2-methyl-4-phenylethoxybenzimidazole

20 mp: 176-178 °C

yield 15%

Example 9.25 Preparation of 4-benzylamino-2-methylbenzimidazole

A mixture of 3.8 g (0.026 mol) 4-amino-2-methylbenzimidazole, 2.7 g (0.026 mol) benzaldehyde and 0.05 g paratoluene sulfonic acid in 250 ml toluene was refluxed and the water formed was separated during 45 20 h. Upon cooling the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. The residue obtained was suspended in 150 ml methanol and 1.8 g (0.048 mol) NaBH₄ was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2h and methanol was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in methylene chloride, washed with water and dried (Na₂SO₄). After filtration, methylene chloride was removed under reduced pressure. Chromatography on silica gel and elution with methylene chloride:methanol (10:1) 50 gave 0.1 g (0.00042 mol) of 4-benzylamino-2-methyl benzimidazole

NMR δ (CDCl₃) 2.45 (s,3H), 4.40 (s,2H), 6.30 (dd,1H), 6.70 (dd, 1H), 6.95 (dd,1H), 6.95 (dd,1H), 7.05-7.40 (m,5H).

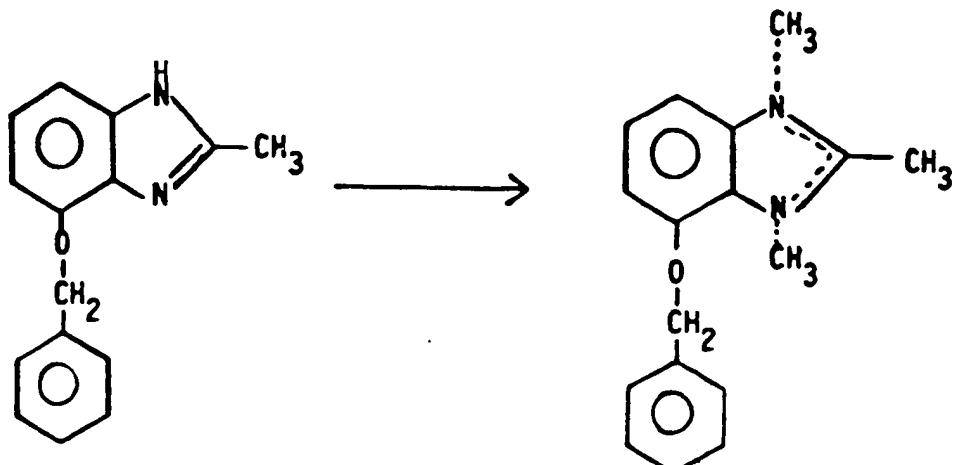
Example 10.Preparation of 4-benzyloxy-1,2-dimethylbenzimidazole and 7-benzyloxy-1,2-dimethylbenzimidazole

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To a mixture of 0.5 g (0.021 mol) 4-benzyloxy-2-methylbenzimidazole 0.71 g (0.021 mol) tetrabutylammonium hydrogen sulfate and 0.48 g (0.0033 mol) methyl iodide in 30 ml methylene chloride and 0.17 g (0.0042 mol) NaOH in 30 ml H₂O was added dropwise with stirring. The mixture was heated to reflux for 2 h. Upon cooling the organic layer was separated and the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure to give an oil. The oil was suspended in ether, tetrabutylammonium iodide was filtered off and the volatiles were removed. Chromatography on silica gel and elution with methylene chloride methanol (10:1) gave 0.24 g (0.00095 mol) yield: 45% of the isomeric product 4-benzyloxy-1,2-dimethylbenzimidazole and 7-benzyloxy-1,2-dimethylbenzimidazole mp: 100-101 °C.

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The compounds 11-24 listed in the following Table 2 were prepared according to process A or B.

Table 2.

Summary of Examples 1-10

Process	Ex.	A for prep.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴	R ⁵	R ⁶	n	yield %	Identifying data
B	1	4-O-CH ₂	phenyl	H	H	H	H	H	0	46	165-167°C
	2	4-O-CH ₂	phenyl	H	H	H	H	H	1	37	119-121°C
	3	4-O-CH ₂	phenyl	H	H	H	H	H	2	33	78-80°C
	4	5-O-CH ₂	phenyl	H	H	H	H	H	1	17	164-165°C
	5	4-O-CH ₂	4'-Cl-phenyl	H	H	H	H	H	1	7	230-231°C
	6	4-O-CH ₂	4'-F-phenyl	H	H	H	H	H	1	22	203-205°C
	7	4-O-CH ₂	phenyl	H	H	H	H	H	OH	1	3
	8	4-O-CH ₂ CH ₂	phenyl	H	H	H	H	H	1	15	146-147°C
	9	4-NH-CH ₂	phenyl	H	H	H	H	H	1	2	176-178°C
	10	{ 4-O-CH ₂ 7-OCH ₂	phenyl	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	1}	45	100-101 (isomeric mixture)

cont.

cont.

Table 2.

Process	Ex.	A	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴	R ⁵	R ⁶	n	yield %	Identifying data
B	11	4-OCH ₂	phenyl	H	H	H	phenyl	1	2	NMR	
B	12	4-OCH ₂	2,'4'-di-C1-phenyl	H	H	H	H	1	33	205-207°C	
B	13	4-OCH ₂	2,'4'-di-F-phenyl	H	H	H	H	1	27	190-192°C	
B	14	5-OCH ₂	4'-F-phenyl	H	H	H	H	1	9	79-80°C	
A	15	4-OCH ₂		H	H	H	H	1	2	155-156°C	
A	16	4-OCH ₂	3'-F-phenyl	H	H	H	H	1	18	140°C (HCl salt)	
B	17	4-OCH ₂	2'-F-phenyl	H	H	H	H	1	23	148°C	
A	18	4-OCH ₂	phenyl	-	H	-	NH ₂	0	13	NMR	
A	19	4-OCH ₂	cyclohexyl	H	H	H	H	1	23	128-130°C	
A	20	4-NHCH ₂	cyclohexyl	H	H	H	H	1	2	90°C	
A	21	4-N(CH ₂) ₂	phenyl	H	H	H	H	1	11	NMR	
A	22	4-OCH ₂ C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂	phenyl	H	CH ₂ CH ₂ C ₆ H ₅	H	H	1	6	(isomeric mixture)	
				H	CH ₂ CH ₂ C ₆ H ₅	H	H	1		NMR	
				H	CH ₂ CH ₂ C ₆ H ₅	H	H	1			

cont.

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cont.

Table 2.

Process for prep.	Ex. No.	A	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴	R ⁵	R ⁶	n	yield %	Identifying data
A	23	4-OCH ₂	phenyl	H	H	H	H	N(CH ₃) ₂	0	20	208°C
B	24	5-OCH ₂ CH ₂	phenyl	H	H	H	H	H	1	25	139°C

¹H NMR-data for compounds 11, 18, 21, and 22 are given in the following Table 3.

5 Table 3 ¹H NMR

	Compound <u>No.</u>	Solvent	NMR δ
10	11	CDCl ₃	4.0 (s, 2H), 5.15 (s, 2H), 6.75 (d, 1H), 7.0-7.4 (m, 7H)
15	18	CD ₃ OD	5.25 (s, 2H), 6.8 (d, 1H), 7.05 (t, 1H), 7.35-7.45 (m, 3H), 7.6 (d, 2H)
20	21	DMSO	2.45 (s, 3H), 4.9 (s, 4H), 6.25 (d, 1H), J=8Hz, 6.8 (m, 2H), 7.2 (m, 2H), 7.25 (s(broad), 8H)
25	22	CDCl ₃	2.15 (s, 3H), 2.25 (s, 3H), 3.0 (t, 2H), 3.1 (t, 2H), 4.3 (t, 2H), 4.45 (t, 2H), 5.25 (s, 2H), 5.35 (s, 2H), 6.7 (d, 1H), 6.75 (dd, 2H), 6.85 (d, 1H), 6.9 (d, 1H), 7.0 (dd, 2H) 7.1-7.2 (m, 5H), 7.25-7.4 (m, 10H), 7.5-7.6 (m, 4H)
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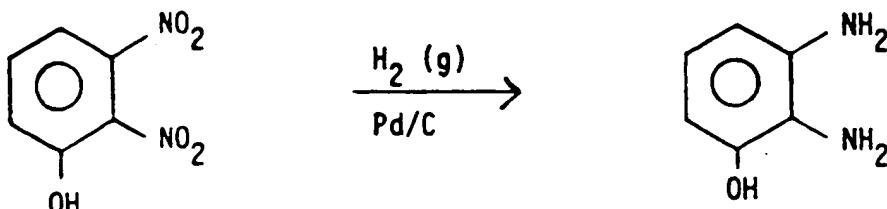
The following examples illustrate intermediates useful in the preparation of the compounds exemplified in Examples 1-10 and Table 1.

Example I

Preparation of 2,3-diaminophenol

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2,3-dinitrophenol (80%) 25 g (0.11 mol) was dissolved in 700 ml ethanol and 0.5 g Pd/C was added. The mixture was hydrogenated at room temperature until the uptake of hydrogen ceased (4h). The solution was filtered (celite) in N₂-atmosphere and evaporated to dryness in vacuo to give the title compound as an unstable oil (18 g), which was used immediately for the next step.

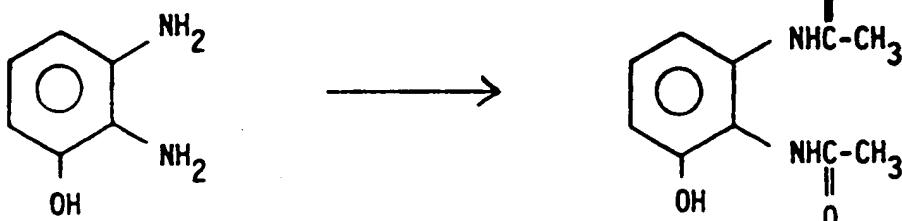
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Example II

Preparation of 2,3-diacetamidophenol

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To 18 g (0.11 mol) 2,3-diaminophenol obtained according to Example I 38 ml (0.40 mol) of acetic anhydride was added. The mixture was stirred for 45 min and 50 ml ice and water were added. After stirring for 30 min the product was filtered off and dried to give (15.8 g) of the title compound.

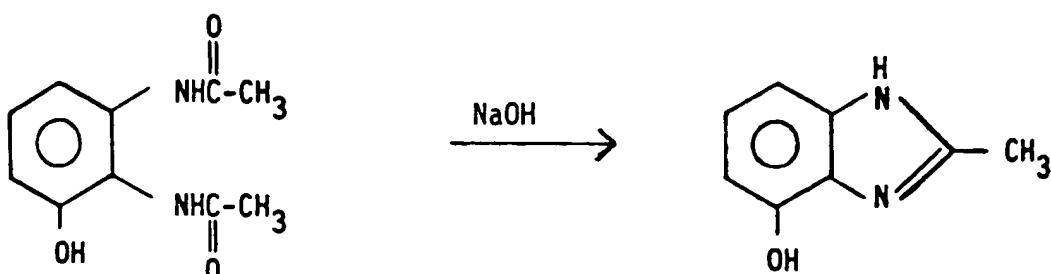
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Example III

Preparation of 4-hydroxy-2-methylbenzimidazole

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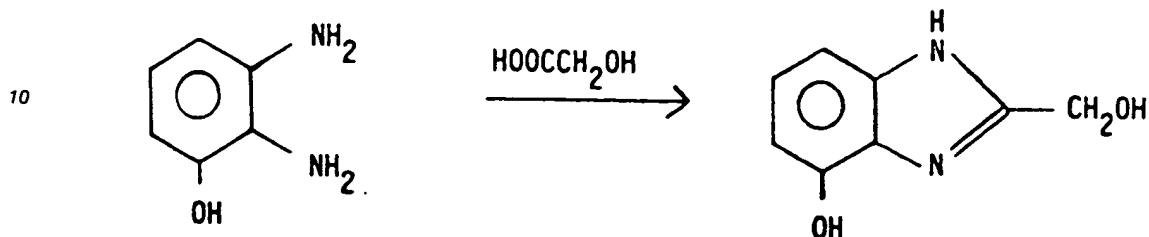
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To a solution of 6.8 M NaOH 15.8 g (0.076 mol) of 2,3-diacetamidophenol was added and the mixture was heated under reflux for 2h. Upon cooling the pH of the solution was adjusted to 8.5 with 2 M HCl. The

solid was filtered off, washed with water and dried to give 7.6 g of the title compound.

Example IV

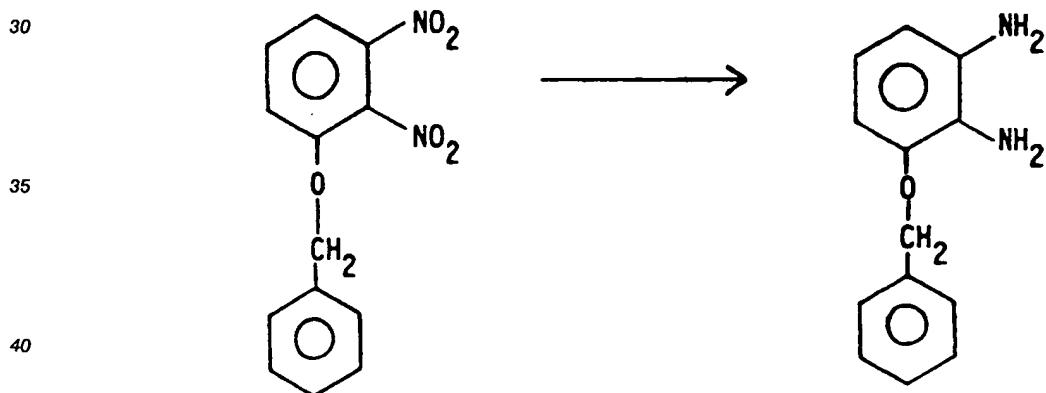
5 Preparation of 4-hydroxy-2-hydroxymethylbenzimidazole



To a solution of 40 ml 4 M HCl 1.1 g (0.0087 mol) of 2,3-diaminophenol and 2 g (0.026 mol) of glycolic acid were added and the solution was heated under reflux for 20 h. Upon cooling the reaction mixture was
20 alkalized with 10 M NaOH to pH 8.5. The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and the residual oil was suspended in methanol. The suspension was filtered and evaporated to dryness in vacuo. Chromatography on silica gel and elution with methylene chloride:methanol (10:2) gave 0.78 g of the title compound.

25 Example V

Preparation of 3-benzyloxy-1,2-diaminobenzene



45 To a solution of 3-benzyloxy-1,2-dinitrobenzene (2 g 0.0073 mol) in 300 ml ethanol Raney-nickel (1 g) was added and the mixture was hydrogenated at room temperature and atmospheric pressure until the uptake of hydrogen ceased (30 min). The colourless solution was filtered (celite) and evaporated to dryness in vacuo to give the title compound as an unstable oil (1.6 g) which was used immediately for the next step.

For clinical use the compounds of the invention are formulated into pharmaceutical formulations for oral,
50 rectal, parenteral or other mode of administration. The pharmaceutical formulation contains a compound of the invention in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. The carrier may be in the form of a solid, semi-solid or liquid diluent, or a capsule. These pharmaceutical preparations are a further object of the invention. Usually the amount of active compounds is between 0.1-95% by weight of the preparation, between 0.2-20% by weight in preparations for parenteral use and between 1 and 50% by weight in preparations for oral administration.

In the preparation of pharmaceutical formulations containing a compound of the present invention in the form of dosage units for oral administration the compound selected may be mixed with a solid, powdered carrier, such as lactose, saccharose, sorbitol, mannitol, starch, amylopectin, cellulose derivatives, gelating,

or another suitable carrier, as well as with lubricating agents such as magnesium stearate, calcium stearate, sodium steryl fumarate and polyethylene glycol waxes. The mixture is then processed into granules or pressed into tablets. An enteric coating which protects the active compound from acid degradation as long as the dosage form remains in the stomach may be wanted. The enteric coating is chosen among 5 pharmaceutically acceptable enteric-coating materials e.g. beeswax, shellac or anionic film-forming polymers such as cellulose acetate phthalate, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose phthalate, partly methyl esterified methacrylic acid polymers and the like, if preferred in combination with a suitable plasticizer. To this coating various dyes may be added in order to distinguish among tablets or granules with different active compounds or with different amounts of the active compound present.

10 Soft gelatine capsules may be prepared with capsules containing a mixture of the active compound or compounds of the invention, vegetable oil, fat, or other suitable vehicle for soft gelatine capsules. Soft gelatine capsules may also be enteric coated as described above. Hard gelatine capsules may contain granules or enteric-coated granules of the active compound. Hard gelatine capsules may also contain the active compound in combination with a solid powdered carrier such as lactose, saccharose, sorbitol, 15 mannitol, potato starch, corn starch, amylopectin, cellulose derivatives or gelatine. The hard gelating capsules may be enteric coated as described above.

Dosage units for rectal administration may be prepared in the form of suppositories which contain the active substance mixed with a neutral fat base, or they may be prepared in the form of a gelatine rectal capsule which contains the active substance in a mixture with a vegetable oil, paraffin oil or other suitable 20 vehicle for gelatine rectal capsules, or they may be prepared in the form of a ready-made micro enema, or they may be prepared in the form of a dry micro enema formulation to be reconstituted in a suitable solvent just prior to administration.

Liquid preparations for oral administration may be prepared in the form of syrups or suspensions, e.g. 25 solution or suspensions containing from 0.2% to 20% by weight of the active ingredient and the remainder consisting of sugar or sugaralcohols and a mixture of ethanol, water, glycerol, propylene glycol and polyethylene glycol. If desired, such liquid preparations may contain colouring agents, flavouring agents, saccharine and carboxymethyl cellulose or other thickening agent. Liquid preparations for oral administration may also be prepared in the form of a dry powder to be reconstituted with a suitable solvent prior to use.

Solutions for parenteral administration may be prepared as a solution of a compound of the invention in 30 a pharmaceutically acceptable solvent, preferably in a concentration from 0.1% to 10% by weight. These solutions may also contain stabilizing agents and/or buffering agents and may be manufactured in different unit dose ampoules or vials. Solutions for parenteral administration may also be prepared as a dry preparation to be reconstituted with a suitable solvent extemporaneously before use.

The typical daily dose of the active substance varies within a wide range and will depend on various 35 factors such as for example the individual requirement of each patient, the route of administration and the disease. In general, oral and parenteral dosages will be in the range of 5 to 500 mg per day of active substance.

Pharmaceutical preparations containing a compound of the invention as active ingredient are illustrated in the following examples.

Example 11. Syrup

A syrup containing 1% (weight per volume) of active substance was prepared from the following ingredients:

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4-Benzylxy-2-methylbenzimidazole	1.0 g
Sugar, powder	30.0 g
Saccharine	0.6 g
Glycerol	5.0 g
Flavouring agent	0.05 g
Ethanol 96%	5.0 g
Distilled water q.s. to a final volume of	100 ml

55 Sugar and saccharine were dissolved in 60 g of warm water. After cooling the acid addition salt was dissolved in the sugar solution and glycerol and a solution of flavouring agents dissolved in ethanol were added. The mixture was diluted with water to a final volume of 100 ml.

The above given active substance may be replaced with other pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts.

Example 12. Enteric-coated tablets

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An enteric-coated tablet containing 20 mg of active compound was prepared from the following ingredients:

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	I	4-(p-Fluorobenzylxy)-2-methyl-benzimidazole Lactose Methyl cellulose Polyvinylpyrrolidone cross-linked Magnesium stearate Sodium carbonate Distilled water	200 g 700 g 6 g 50 g 15 g 6 g q.s.
	II	Cellulose acetate phthalate Cetyl alcohol Isopropanol Methylene chloride	200 g 15 g 2000 g 2000 g

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I 4-(p-Fluorobenzylxy)-2-methyl-benzimidazole powder, was mixed with lactose and cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone and granulated with a water solution of methyl cellulose and sodium carbonate. The wet mass was forced through a sieve and the granulate dried in an oven. After drying the granulate was mixed with magnesium stearate. The dry mixture was pressed into tablet cores (10 000 tablets), each tablet containing 20 mg of active substance, in a tableting machine using 6 mm diameter punches.

II A solution of cellulose acetate phthalate and cetyl alcohol in isopropanol/methylene chloride was sprayed onto the tablets I in an Accela Cota®, Manesty coating equipment. A final tablet weight of 110 mg was obtained.

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Example 13. Solution for intravenous administration

A parenteral formulation for intravenous use, containing 4 mg of active compound per ml, was prepared from the following ingredients:

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	4-(p-Chlorobenzylxy)-2-methylbenzimidazole Polyethylene glycol 400 for injection Disodium hydrogen phosphate Sterile water to a final volume of	4 g 400 g q.s. 1000 ml

4-(p-Chlorobenzylxy)-2-methylbenzimidazole was dissolved in polyethylene glycol 400 and 550 ml of water was added. pH of the solution was brought to pH 7.4 by adding a water solution of disodium hydrogen phosphate and water was added to a final volume of 1000 ml. The solution was filtered through a 0.22 µm filter and immediately dispensed into 10 ml sterile ampoules. The ampoules were sealed.

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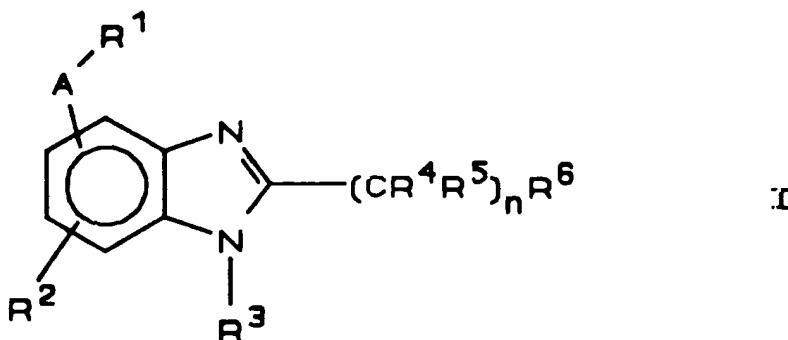
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Claims

Claims for the following Contracting States : AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE

1. A compound of the general formula I

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20 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, in which
R¹ represents a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group of the formula II'



30 in which each of R⁷, R⁸, R⁹ independently represents hydrogen, an alkyl having up to 6 carbon atoms, an alkoxy having up to 6 carbon atoms, halogen, preferably chloro or fluoro, or a heterocyclic aryl group of one of the following formulas

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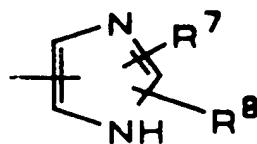
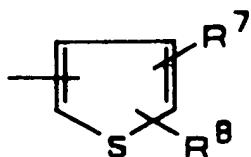
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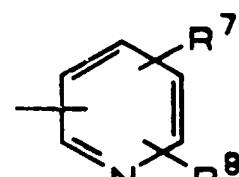
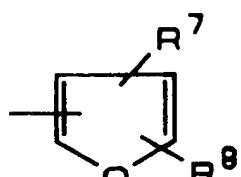
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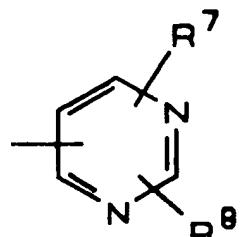


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in which R⁷ and R⁸ have the meanings given above;

or a cycloalkyl group with 3-8 carbon atoms in the unsubstituted cyclic group; or an adamantyl group;

R² represents hydrogen, an alkyl containing up to 6 carbon atoms, an alkoxy containing up to 6 carbon atoms, or halogen;

R³ represents hydrogen, an alkyl containing up to 6 carbon atoms, a phenylalkyl with 1-4 carbon atoms in the alkyl group or a cycloalkyl-alkyl group with 3-8 carbon atoms in the cyclic group and 1-4 carbon atoms in the alkyl group;

n is an integer 0-6;

R⁴ represents hydrogen or an alkyl containing up to 6 carbon atoms;

R⁵ represents hydrogen or an alkyl containing up to 6 carbon atoms;

R⁶ represents hydrogen, an alkyl containing up to 6 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group as defined above for R¹ or when n is 1-6 a hydroxyl group or when n is 0 an amino, an alkylamino or a dialkylamino group with 1-4 carbon atoms in the alkyl groups;

A represents an alkylene up to 6 carbon atoms, optionally connected to, or interrupted by an optionally substituted hetero atom selected from O, S, and NR, wherein R is hydrogen, an alkyl containing up to 6 carbon atoms, a phenylalkyl with 1-4 carbon atoms in the alkyl group or a cycloalkyl-alkyl group with 3-8 carbon atoms in the cyclic group and 1-4 carbon atoms in the alkyl group; or an alkenylene with up to 6 carbon atoms

with the provisos that when

a) n is 0 and R², R³ and R⁶ are all hydrogen, then the group A-R¹ is not 7-benzylamino or 7-(4'-methoxy)-benzylamino; and when

b) n is 1 and R³, R⁴ and R⁵ are all hydrogen, R² is 4-methyl, R⁶ is ethyl, phenyl, benzyl, or (4'-methoxy)-phenyl then the group A-R¹ is not 7-benzyloxy; and when

c) n is 0, R² is 4-methyl, R³ is hydrogen and R⁶ is phenyl, than the group A-R¹ is not 7-benzyloxy.

2. A compound of the general formula I according to claim 1 wherein

R¹ is as defined above

R² represents hydrogen, an alkyl with 1-6 carbon atoms, an alkoxy with 1-6 carbon atoms, chloro, bromo or fluoro;

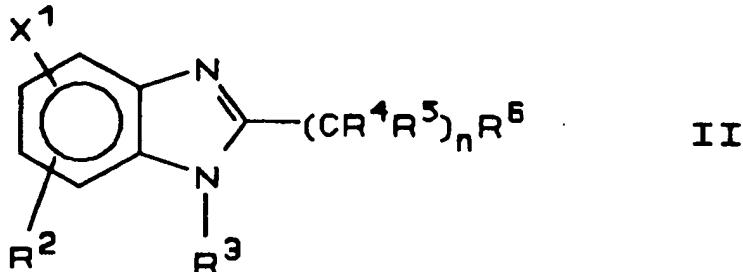
R³, R⁴ and R⁵ are the same or different and represent hydrogen or an alkyl with 1-6 carbon atoms;

R⁶ represents hydrogen, a alkyl with 1-6 carbon atoms, a hydroxyl group or a substituted or

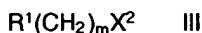
unsubstituted aryl group as defined above for R¹, whereby R¹ and R⁶ are the same or different; n is an integer 0-6;

A represents an alkylene with up to 6 carbon atoms, optionally connected to or interrupted by an eventually substituted hetero atom selected from O, S and NR, wherein R is hydrogen or a alkyl with 1-6 carbon atoms; or an alkenylene with up to 6 carbon atoms.

- 5 3. A compound according to claim 1 wherein A is -O-CH₂-, R¹ is phenyl, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ are all hydrogen and n is 1.
- 10 4. A compound according to claim 1 wherein A is -O-CH₂-, R¹ is phenyl, R³ is methyl, R², R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ are all hydrogen and n is 1.
- 15 5. A pharmaceutical composition containing as active ingredient a compound according to any of claims 1-4.
- 20 6. A compound as defined in any of claims 1-4, or a therapeutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in inhibiting gastric acid secretion in mammals and man.
- 25 7. A compound as defined in any of claims 1-4, or a therapeutically acceptable salt thereof, for use as gastrointestinal cytoprotecting agent in mammals and man.
- 8. A compound as defined in any of claims 1-4, or a therapeutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in the treatment of gastrointestinal inflammatory diseases in mammals and man.
- 25 9. Use of a compound of the general formula I according to claim 1 without the provisos a) - c) in the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition with inhibiting effect of gastric acid secretion.
- 10. Use of a compound as defined in claim 9 in the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition with antiinflammatory effect on gastrointestinal inflammatory diseases.
- 30 11. A process for the preparation of a compound of the formula I according to claim 1 by
 - A. Reacting a compound of the general formula II

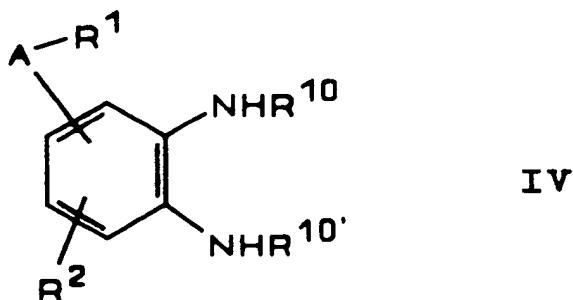


45 wherein R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ are as defined above with a compound of the formula III



50 wherein R¹ is as defined above, X¹ is -OH, -SH, or -NHR and X² is a leaving group, whereby a compound of the general formula I, wherein R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ are as defined above and m is an integer 1-6 and A is -O(CH₂)_m, -S(CH₂)_m, or -NR(CH₂)_m, is obtained;

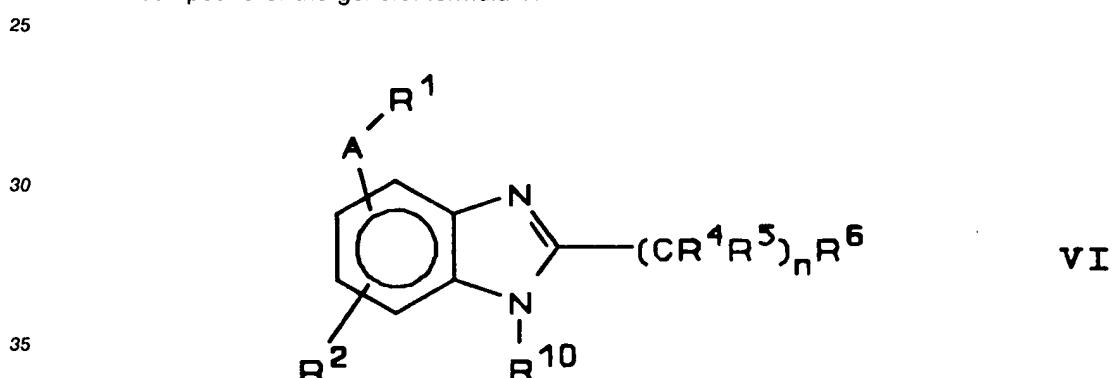
B. Reacting a compound of the general formula IV



15 wherein R¹ and R² are as defined above, R¹⁰ and R^{10'} are the same or different and each is hydrogen, a lower alkyl group having up to 6 carbon atoms or a group or atom convertible to a lower alkyl group with the proviso that when one of R¹⁰ and R^{10'} is a lower alkyl group or a group or atom convertible to a lower alkyl group the other of R¹⁰ and R^{10'} is hydrogen with a compound of the general formula V

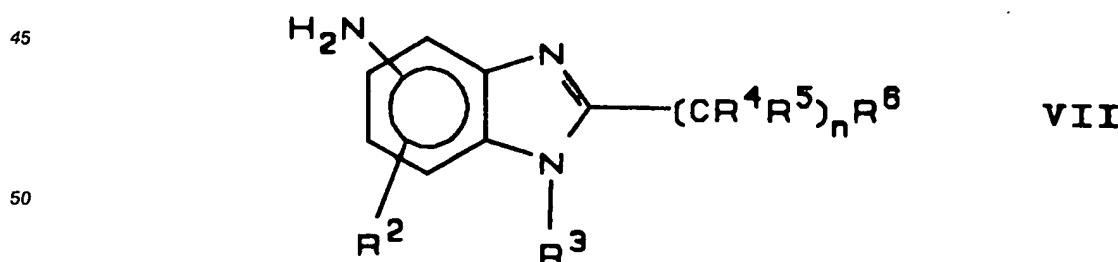


25 wherein R⁴, R⁵, R⁶ and n are as defined above and R¹¹ is a leaving group or hydrogen, whereby a compound of the general formula VI

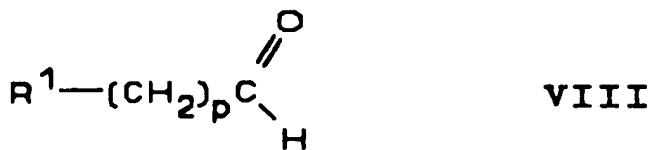


35 is formed and, if required, a nitrogen atom of the benzimidazole nucleus is alkylated and, if required, protecting groups are removed, to form a compound of the general formula I, and if required a salt or solvate thereof is formed; or

C. Reacting a compound of the general formula VII

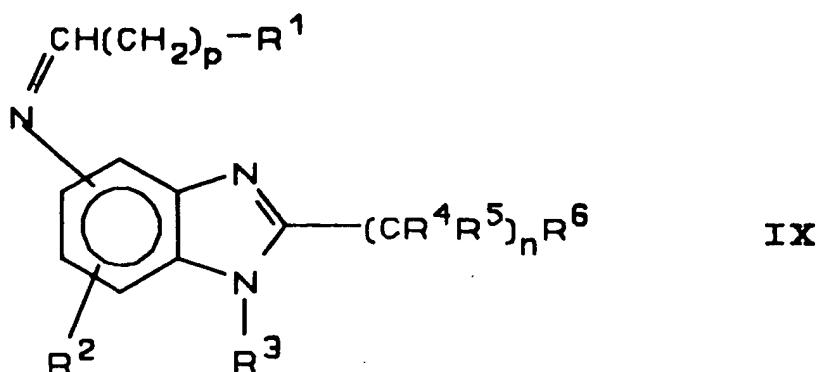


50 wherein R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ are as defined above with a compound of the general formula VIII



wherein R¹ is as defined above and p is an integer 0-5 to form a compound of the general formula
IX

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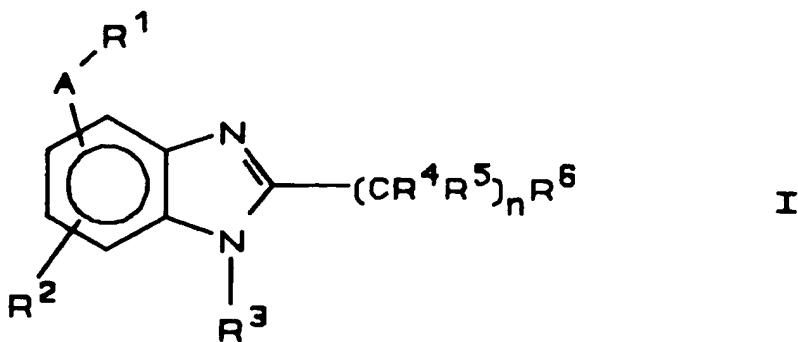


25 wherein R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ are as defined above, and whereafter the compound of the formula IX
is hydrogenated to a compound of the general formula I, wherein A is -NR(CH₂)_m- and R¹, R², R³,
R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶, n and m are as defined above.

30 Claims for the following Contracting State : ES

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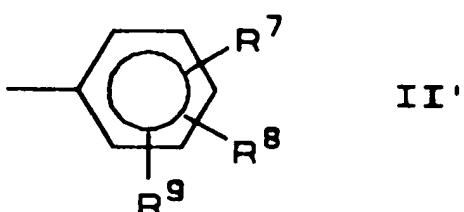
1. A process for the preparation of a compound of the general formula I



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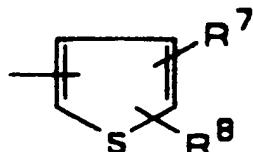
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, in which
R¹ represents a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group of the formula II'

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in which each of R⁷, R⁸, R⁹ independently represents hydrogen, a lower alkyl having up to 6 carbon atoms, a lower alkoxy having up to 6 carbon atoms, halogen, preferably chloro or fluoro, or a heterocyclic aryl group of one of the following formulas

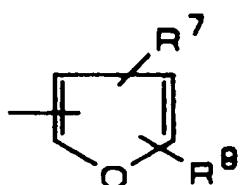
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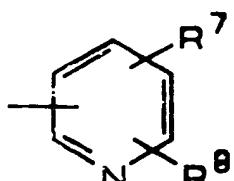
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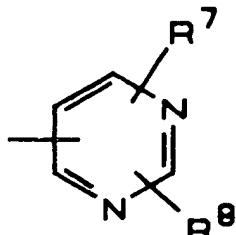
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in which R⁷ and R⁸ have the meanings given above;

or a cycloalkyl group with 3-8 carbon atoms in the unsubstituted cyclic group; or an adamantyl group;

R² represents hydrogen, a lower alkyl containing up to 6 carbon atoms, a lower alkoxy containing up to 6 carbon atoms, or halogen;

R³ represents hydrogen, a lower alkyl containing up to 6 carbon atoms, a phenylalkyl with 1-4 carbon atoms in the alkyl group or a cycloalkyl-alkyl group with 3-8 carbon atoms in the cyclic group and 1-4 carbon atoms in the alkyl group;

n is an integer 0-6;

R⁴ represents hydrogen or a lower alkyl containing up to 6 carbon atoms;

R⁵ represents hydrogen or a lower alkyl containing up to 6 carbon atoms;

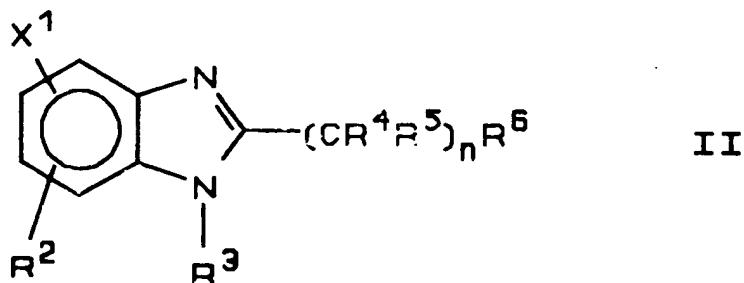
R⁶ represents hydrogen, a lower alkyl containing up to 6 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group as defined above for R¹ or when n is 1-6 a hydroxyl group or when n is 0 an amino, an alkylamino or a dialkylamino group with 1-4 carbon atoms in the alkyl groups;

A represents an alkylene, optionally connected to, or interrupted by an optionally substituted hetero atom selected from O, S, and NR, wherein R is hydrogen, a lower alkyl containing up to 6 carbon atoms, a phenylalkyl with 1-4 carbon atoms in the alkyl group or a cycloalkyl-alkyl group with 3-8 carbon atoms in the cyclic group and 1-4 carbon atoms in the alkyl group; or an alkenylene with the provisos that when

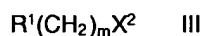
- 50 a) n is 0 and R², R³ and R⁶ are all hydrogen, then the group A-R¹ is not 7-benzylamino or 7-(4'-methoxy)-benzylamino; and when
- b) n is 1 and R³, R⁴ and R⁵ are all hydrogen, R² is 4-methyl, R⁶ is ethyl, phenyl, benzyl, or (4'-methoxy)-phenyl then the group A-R¹ is not 7-benzyloxy; and when
- c) n is 0, R² is 4-methyl, R³ is hydrogen and R⁶ is phenyl, then the group A-R¹ is not 7-benzyloxy.

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A. Reacting a compound of the general formula II

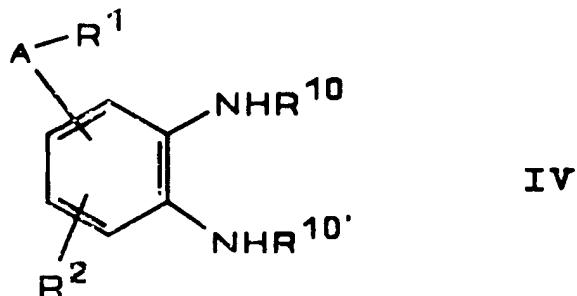


15 wherein R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ are as defined above with a compound of the formula III

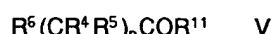


20 wherein R¹ is as defined above, X² is -OH, -SH, or -NHR and X² is a leaving group, whereby a compound of the general formula I, wherein R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ are as defined above and m is an integer 1-6 and A is $-O(CH_2)_m$, $-S(CH_2)_m$, or $-NR(CH_2)_m$, is obtained;

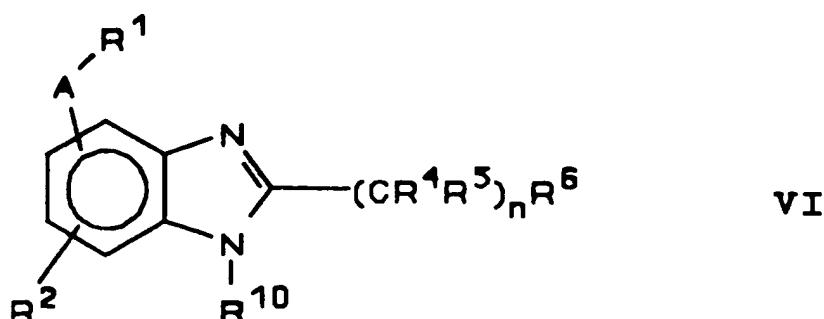
B. Reacting a compound of the general formula IV



35 wherein R¹ and R² are as defined above, R¹⁰ and R¹⁰' are the same or different and each is hydrogen, a lower alkyl group having up to 6 carbon atoms or a group or atom convertible to a lower alkyl group with the proviso that when one of R¹⁰ and R¹⁰' is a lower alkyl group or a group or atom convertible to a lower alkyl group the other of R¹⁰ and R¹⁰' is hydrogen with a compound of the general formula V



45 wherein R⁴, R⁵, R⁶ and n are as defined above and R¹¹ is a leaving group or hydrogen, whereby a compound of the general formula VI

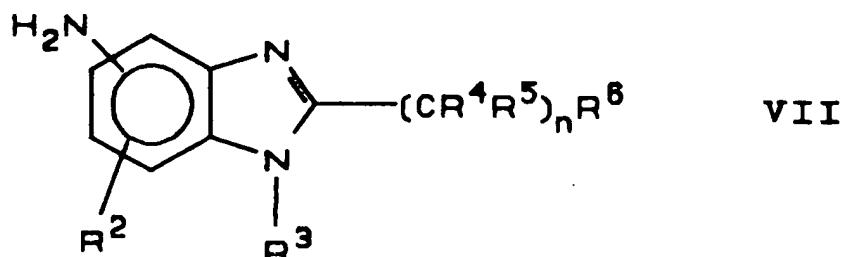


is formed and, if required, a nitrogen atom of the benzimidazole nucleus is alkylated and, if required, protecting groups are removed, to form a compound of the general formula I, and if required a salt or solvate thereof is formed; or

C. Reacting a compound of the general formula VII

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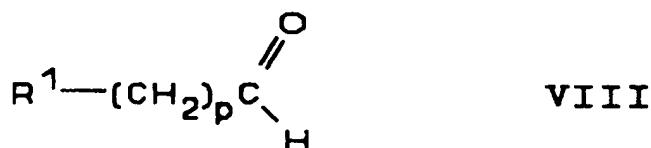
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wherein R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ are as defined above with a compound of the general formula VIII

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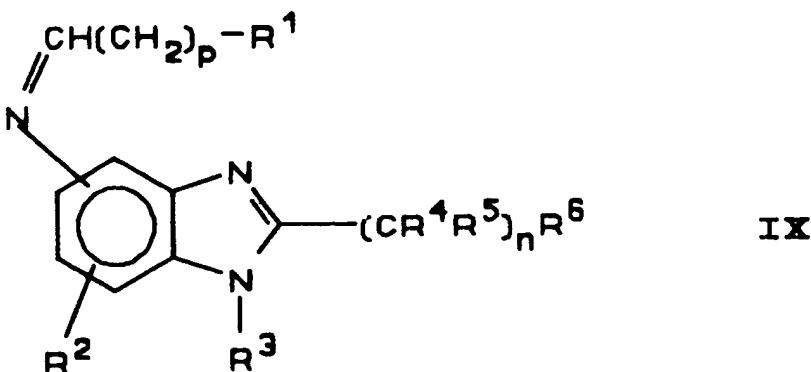


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wherein R¹ is as defined above and p is an integer 0-5 to form a compound of the general formula IX

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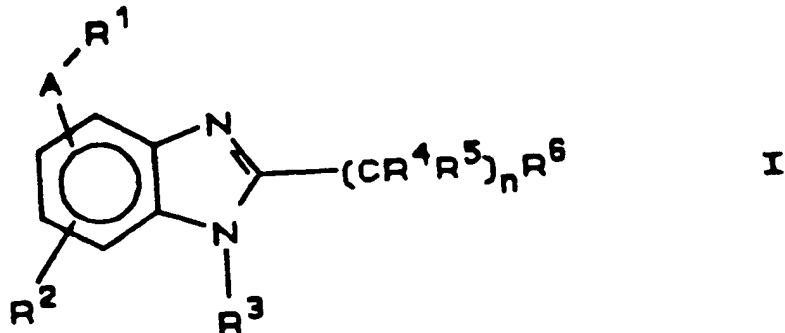


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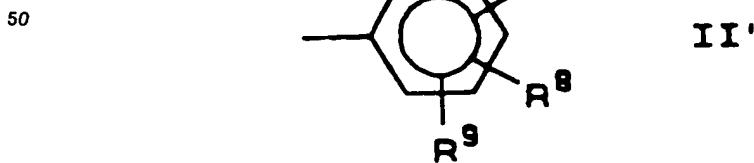
wherein R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ are as defined above, and whereafter the compound of the formula IX is hydrogenated to a compound of the general formula I, wherein A is -NR(CH₂)_m- and R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶, n and m are as defined above.

2. A process according to claim 1 wherein in the compound of the general formula I
R¹ is as defined above;
R² represents hydrogen, a lower alkyl with 1-6 carbon atoms, a lower alkoxy with 1-6 carbon atoms, chloro, bromo or fluoro;
R³, R⁴ and R⁵ are the same or different and represent hydrogen or a lower alkyl with 1-6 carbon atoms;
R⁶ represents hydrogen, a lower alkyl with 1-6 carbon atoms, a hydroxyl group or a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group as defined above for R¹, whereby R¹ and R⁶ are the same or different;
n is an integer 0-6;
A represents an alkylene with up to 6 carbon atoms, optionally connected to or interrupted by an eventually substituted hetero atom selected from O, S and NR, wherein R is hydrogen or a lower alkyl with 1-6 carbon atoms; or an alkenylene with up to 6 carbon atoms.

3. A process according to claim 1 wherein A is -O-CH₂-, R¹ is phenyl, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ are all hydrogen and n is 1.
4. A process according to claim 1 wherein A is -O-CH₂-, R¹ is phenyl, R³ is methyl, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ are all hydrogen and n is 1.
5. A process for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition characterized in that it contains a compound produced according to any of claims 1-4 as the active ingredient.
10. 6. A process according to claim 1, characterized in that the compound of the formula I, or a therapeutically acceptable salt thereof, is used in inhibiting gastric acid secretion in mammals and man.
7. A process according to claim 1, characterized in that the compound of the formula I, or a therapeutically acceptable salt thereof, is used as gastrointestinal cytoprotecting agent in mammals and man.
15. 8. A process according to claim 1, characterized in that the compound of the general formula I, or a therapeutically acceptable salt thereof, is used in the treatment of gastrointestinal inflammatory diseases in mammals and man.
20. 9. Use of a compound of the general formula I according to claim 1 without the provisos a) - c) in the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition with inhibiting effect of gastric acid secretion.
10. Use of a compound as defined in claim 9 in the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition with antiinflammatory effect on gastrointestinal inflammatory diseases.

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Patentansprüche**Patentansprüche für folgende Vertragsstaaten : AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE**30
1. Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel I

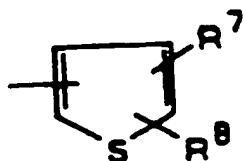
45 oder ein pharmazeutisch akzeptables Salz oder Solvat hieron, worin
R¹ eine substituierte oder unsubstituierte Arylgruppe der Formel II'



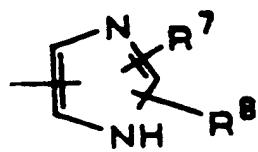
worin R⁷, R⁸, R⁹ jeweils unabhängig voneinander Wasserstoff, ein Alkyl mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen, ein Alkoxy mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen, Halogen, vorzugsweise Chlor oder Fluor, bedeutet, oder

eine heterocyclische Arylgruppe einer der folgenden Formeln

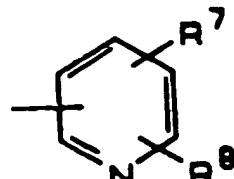
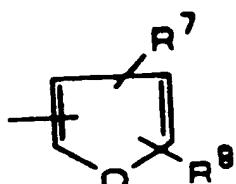
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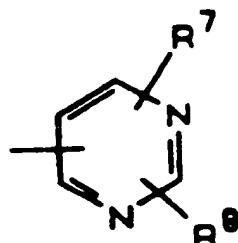
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- 30 worin R⁷ und R⁸ die oben angegebene Bedeutung haben; oder eine Cycloalkylgruppe mit 3-8 Kohlenstoffatomen in der unsubstituierten cyclischen Gruppe; oder eine Adamantylgruppe darstellt; R² Wasserstoff, ein Alkyl mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen, ein Alkoxy mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen, oder Halogen darstellt;
- 35 R³ Wasserstoff, ein Alkyl mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen, ein Phenylalkyl mit 1-4 Kohlenstoffatomen in der Alkylgruppe oder eine Cycloalkyl-Alkylgruppe mit 3-8 Kohlenstoffatomen in der cyclischen Gruppe und 1-4 Kohlenstoffatomen in der Alkylgruppe darstellt;
- n eine ganze Zahl 0-6 bedeutet;
- 40 R⁴ Wasserstoff oder ein Alkyl mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen darstellt;
- R⁵ Wasserstoff oder ein Alkyl mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen darstellt;
- 45 R⁶ Wasserstoff, ein Alkyl mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen, eine substituierte oder unsubstituierte Arylgruppe, wie für R¹ definiert, darstellt, oder, wenn n 1-6 bedeutet, eine Hydroxylgruppe, oder, wenn n 0 bedeutet, eine Amino-, eine Alkylamino- oder eine Dialkylaminogruppe mit 1-4 Kohlenstoffatomen in den Alkylgruppen darstellt;
- A ein Alkylen mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen, gegebenenfalls verbunden mit oder unterbrochen durch ein gegebenenfalls substituiertes Heteroatom ausgewählt aus O, S und NR, worin R Wasserstoff, ein Alkyl mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen, ein Phenylalkyl mit 1-4 Kohlenstoffatomen in der Alkylgruppe oder eine Cycloalkyl-alkyl-gruppe mit 3-8 Kohlenstoffatomen in der cyclischen Gruppe und 1-4 Kohlenstoffatomen in der Alkylgruppe; oder ein Alkylen mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen darstellt;
- mit der Maßgabe, daß wenn
- 50 a) n 0 ist und R², R³ und R⁶ alle Wasserstoff bedeuten, die Gruppe A-R¹ nicht 7-Benzylamino oder 7-(4'-Methoxy)-benzylamino ist; und wenn
- b) n 1 ist, R³, R⁴ und R⁵ alle Wasserstoff bedeuten, R² 4-Methyl ist und R⁶ Ethyl, Phenyl, Benzyl oder (4'-Methoxy)-phenyl bedeutet, die Gruppe A-R¹ nicht 7-Benzyloxy ist; und wenn
- c) n 0 ist, R² 4-Methyl bedeutet, R³ Wasserstoff bedeutet und R⁶ Phenyl darstellt, die Gruppe A-R¹ nicht 7-Benzyloxy ist.
- 55 2. Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel I nach Anspruch 1, worin R¹ die obige Bedeutung hat, R² Wasserstoff, ein Alkyl mit 1-6 Kohlenstoffatomen, ein Alkoxy mit 1-6 Kohlenstoffatomen, Chlor, Brom

oder Fluor darstellt;

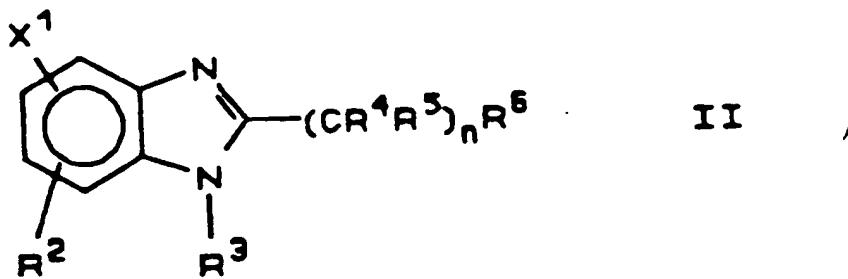
R³, R⁴ und R⁵ gleich oder verschieden sind und Wasserstoff oder an Alkyl mit 1-6 Kohlenstoffatomen darstellen;

R⁶ Wasserstoff, ein Alkyl mit 1-6 Kohlenstoffatomen, eine Hydroxylgruppe oder eine substituierte oder unsubstituierte Arylgruppe, wie oben für R¹ definiert, darstellt, wobei R¹ und R⁶ gleich oder verschieden sind;

n eine ganze Zahl 0-6 ist;

A ein Alkylen mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen, gegebenenfalls verbunden mit oder unterbrochen durch ein eventuell substituiertes Heteroatom ausgewählt aus O, S und NR, worin R Wasserstoff oder ein Alkyl mit 1-6 Kohlenstoffatomen ist; oder ein Alkenylen mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen darstellt.

3. Verbindung nach Anspruch 1, worin A für -O-CH₂- steht; R¹ Phenyl bedeutet, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ und R⁶ alle Wasserstoff sind und n 1 ist.
- 15 4. Verbindung nach Anspruch 1, worin A für -O-CH₂- steht, R¹ Phenyl bedeutet, R³ Methyl ist, R², R⁴, R⁵ und R⁶ alle Wasserstoff sind und n 1 ist.
5. Pharmazeutische Zusammensetzung, die als aktives Ingrediens eine Verbindung nach einem der Ansprüche 1-4 enthält.
- 20 6. Verbindung nach einem der Ansprüche 1-4 oder ein therapeutisch akzeptables Salz hiervon zur Verwendung zur Hemmung der Magensäuresekretion bei Säugern und dem Menschen.
- 25 7. Verbindung nach einem der Ansprüche 1-4 oder ein therapeutisch akzeptables Salz hiervon zur Verwendung als gastrointestinales Zellschutzmittel bei Säugern und dem Menschen.
8. Verbindung nach einem der Ansprüche 1-4 oder ein therapeutisch akzeptables Salz hiervon zur Verwendung bei der Behandlung entzündlicher Erkrankungen des Magendarmtraktes bei Säugern und dem Menschen.
- 30 9. Verwendung einer Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel I nach Anspruch 1 ohne die Maßgaben a) - c) bei der Herstellung einer pharmazeutischen Zusammensetzung mit Hemmwirkung auf die Magensäuresekretion.
- 35 10. Verwendung einer Verbindung nach Anspruch 9 bei der Herstellung einer pharmazeutischen Zusammensetzung mit entzündungshemmender Wirkung auf entzündliche Erkrankungen des Magendarmtraktes.
- 40 11. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Verbindung der Formel I nach Anspruch 1 durch
A. Umsetzung einer Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel II



worin R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ und R⁶ die obige Bedeutung haben, mit einer Verbindung der Formel III

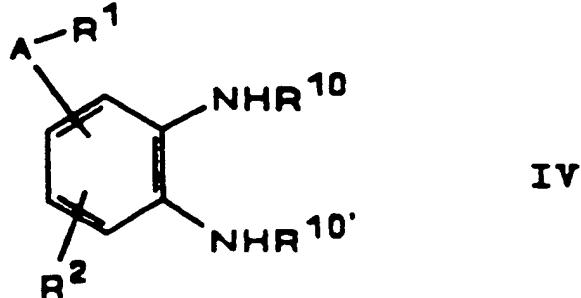
55 R¹(CH₂)_mX² III,

worin R¹ die obige Bedeutung hat, X¹ für -OH, -SH oder -NHR steht und X² eine austretende Gruppe

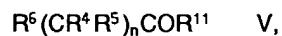
ist, wodurch eine Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel I, worin R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ und R⁶ die obige Bedeutung haben und m eine ganze Zahl 1-6 ist und A für -O(CH₂)_m, -S(CH₂)_m oder -NR(CH₂)_m steht,

erhalten wird;

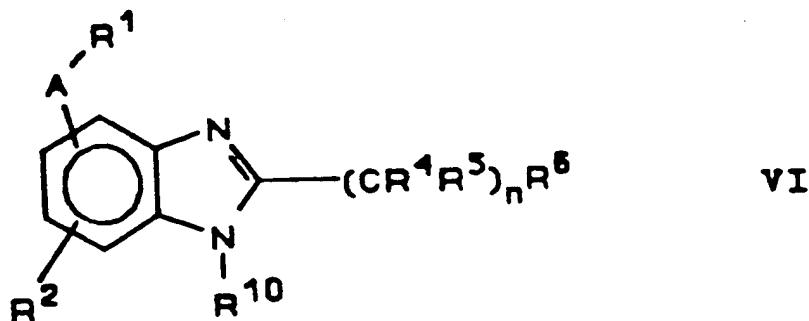
5 B. Umsetzung einer Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel IV



20 worin R¹ und R² die obige Bedeutung haben, R¹⁰ und R^{10'} gleich oder verschieden sind und jeweils Wasserstoff, eine Niedrigalkylgruppe mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen oder eine Gruppe oder ein Atom bedeuten, die (das) in eine Niedrigalkylgruppe überführbar ist, mit der Maßgabe, daß wenn eines von R¹⁰ und R^{10'} eine Niedrigalkylgruppe oder eine Gruppe oder ein Atom, die (das) in eine Niedrigalkylgruppe überführbar ist, bedeutet, das andere von R¹⁰ und R^{10'} Wasserstoff ist, mit einer Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel V

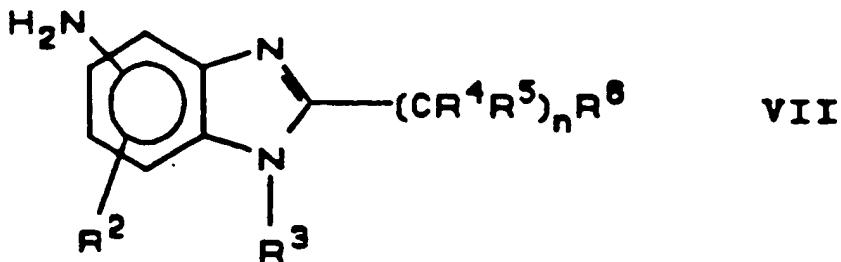


30 worin R⁴, R⁵, R⁶ und n die obige Bedeutung haben und R¹¹ eine austretende Gruppe oder Wasserstoff bedeutet, wodurch eine Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel VI

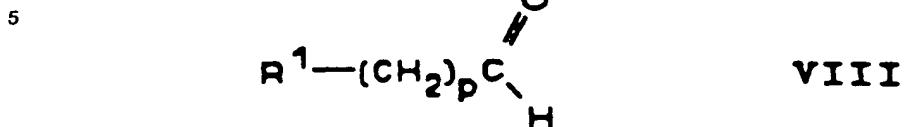


45 gebildet wird, und nötigenfalls ein Stickstoffatom des Benzimidazolkerns alkyliert und nötigenfalls Schutzgruppen entfernt werden, um eine Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel I zu erhalten, und nötigenfalls ein Salz oder Solvat hievon gebildet wird; oder

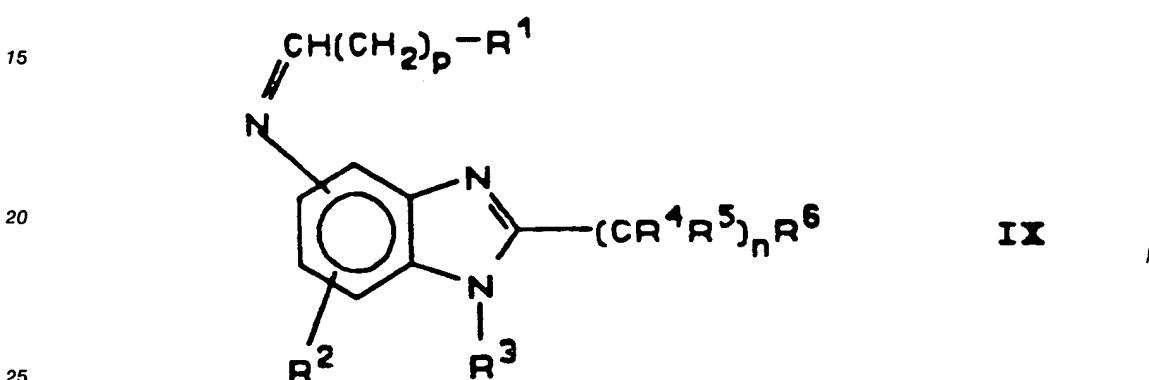
C. Umsetzung einer Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel VII



worin R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ und R⁶ die obige Bedeutung haben, mit einer Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel VIII



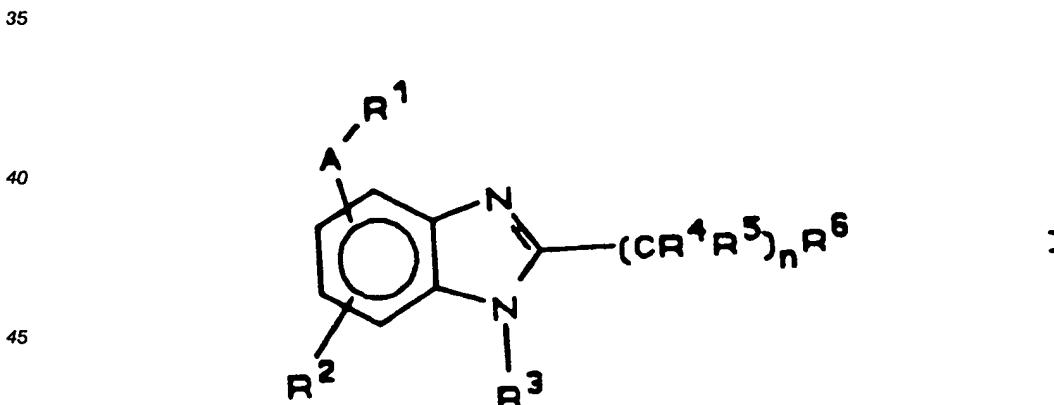
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worin R¹ die obige Bedeutung hat und p eine ganze Zahl 0-5 ist, zur Bildung einer Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel IX



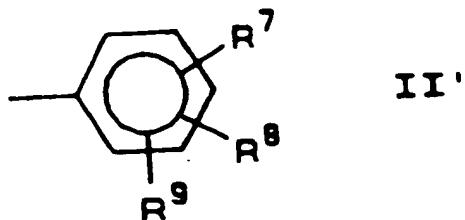
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worin R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ und R⁶ die obige Bedeutung haben, und nachfolgende Hydrierung der Verbindung der Formel IX zu einer Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel I, worin A für -NR(CH₂)_m- bedeutet und R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ und R⁶, n und m die obige Bedeutung haben.

Patentansprüche für folgenden Vertragsstaat : ES

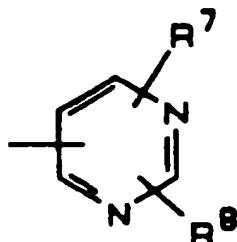
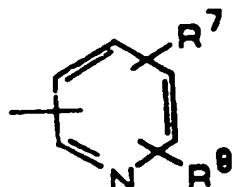
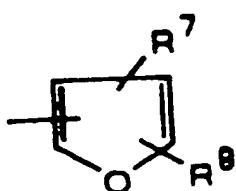
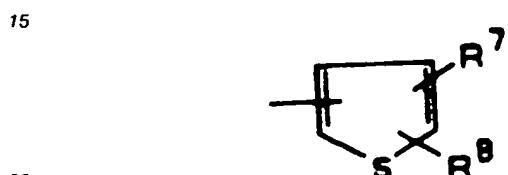
1. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel I



50
oder eines pharmazeutisch akzeptablen Salzes oder Solvats hievon, worin R¹ eine substituierte oder unsubstituierte Arylgruppe der Formel II'



10 worin R⁷, R⁸, R⁹ jeweils unabhängig voneinander Wasserstoff, ein Niedrigalkyl mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen, ein Niedrigalkoxy mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen, Halogen, vorzugsweise Chlor oder Fluor, bedeutet, oder eine heterocyclische Arylgruppe einer der folgenden Formeln



40

worin R⁷ und R⁸ die oben angegebene Bedeutung haben; oder eine Cycloalkylgruppe mit 3-8 Kohlenstoffatomen in der unsubstituierten cyclischen Gruppe; oder eine Adamantylgruppe darstellt;

45 R² Wasserstoff, ein Niedrigalkyl mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen, ein Niedrigalkoxy mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen, oder Halogen darstellt;

R³ Wasserstoff, ein Niedrigalkyl mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen, ein Phenylalkyl mit 1-4 Kohlenstoffatomen in der Alkylgruppe oder eine Cycloalkyl-alkyl-gruppe mit 3-8 Kohlenstoffatomen in der cyclischen Gruppe und 1-4 Kohlenstoffatomen in der Alkylgruppe darstellt;

n eine ganze Zahl 0-6 bedeutet;

50 R⁴ Wasserstoff oder ein Niedrigalkyl mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen darstellt;

R⁵ Wasserstoff oder ein Niedrigalkyl mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen darstellt;

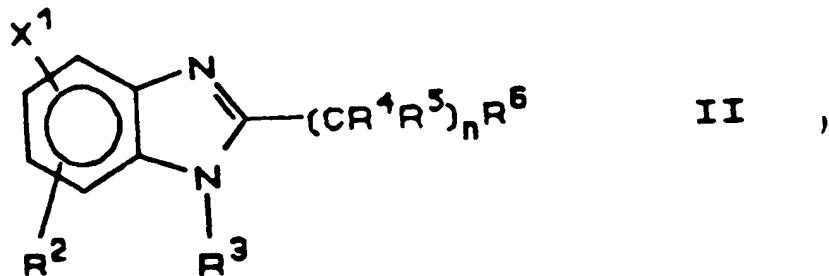
R⁶ Wasserstoff, ein Niedrigalkyl mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen, eine substituierte oder unsubstituierte Arylgruppe, wie für R¹ definiert, darstellt, oder, wenn n 1-6 bedeutet, eine Hydroxylgruppe, oder, wenn n 0 bedeutet, eine Amino-, eine Alkylamino- oder eine Dialkylaminogruppe mit 1-4 Kohlenstoffatomen in den Alkylgruppen darstellt;

A ein Alkylen mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen, gegebenenfalls verbunden mit oder unterbrochen durch ein gegebenenfalls substituiertes Heteroatom ausgewählt aus O, S und NR, worin R Wasserstoff, ein Niedrigalkyl mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen, ein Phenylalkyl mit 1-4 Kohlenstoffatomen in der Alkyl-

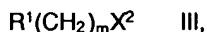
gruppe oder eine Cycloalkyl-alkyl-gruppe mit 3-8 Kohlenstoffatomen in der cyclischen Gruppe und 1-4 Kohlenstoffatomen in der Alkylgruppe; oder ein Alkylen darstellt,
mit der Maßgabe, daß wenn

- 5 a) n 0 ist und R², R³ und R⁶ alle Wasserstoff bedeuten, die Gruppe A-R¹ nicht 7-Benzylamino oder
7-(4'-Methoxy)-benzylamino ist; und wenn
b) n 1 ist und R³, R⁴ und R⁵ alle Wasserstoff bedeuten, R² 4-Methyl ist und R⁶ Ethyl, Phenyl,
Benzyl oder (4'-Methoxy)-phenyl bedeutet, die Gruppe A-R¹ nicht 7-Benzylxylo ist; und wenn
c) n 0 ist, R² 4-Methyl bedeutet, R³ Wasserstoff bedeutet und R⁶ Phenyl darstellt, die Gruppe A-R¹
nicht 7-Benzylxylo ist, durch

10 A. Umsetzung einer Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel II

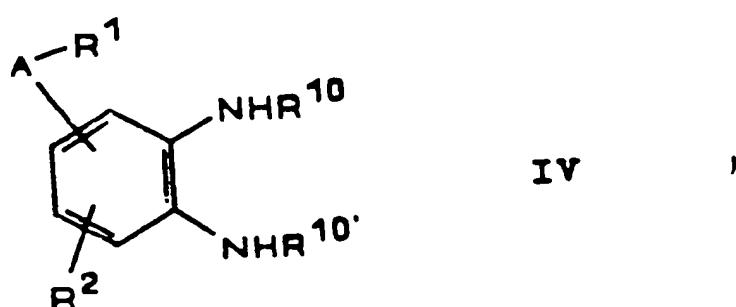


25 worin R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ und R⁶ die obige Bedeutung haben, mit einer Verbindung der Formel III

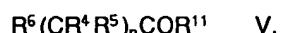


30 worin R¹ die obige Bedeutung hat, X¹ für -OH, -SH oder -NHR steht und X² eine austretende Gruppe ist, wodurch eine Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel I, worin R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ und R⁶
35 die obige Bedeutung haben und m eine ganze Zahl 1-6 ist und A für -O(CH₂)_m, -S(CH₂)_m oder
-NR(CH₂)_m steht,
erhalten wird;

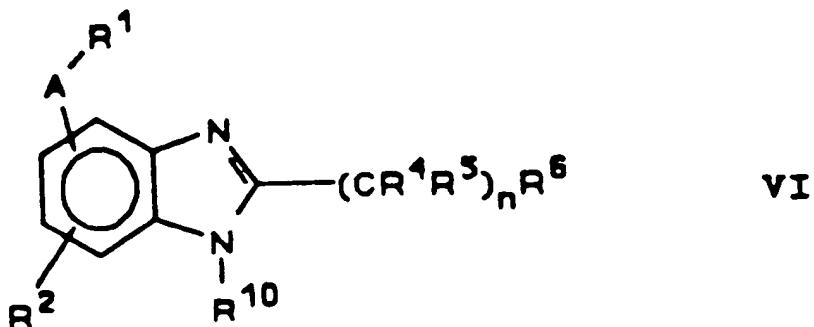
B. Umsetzung einer Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel IV



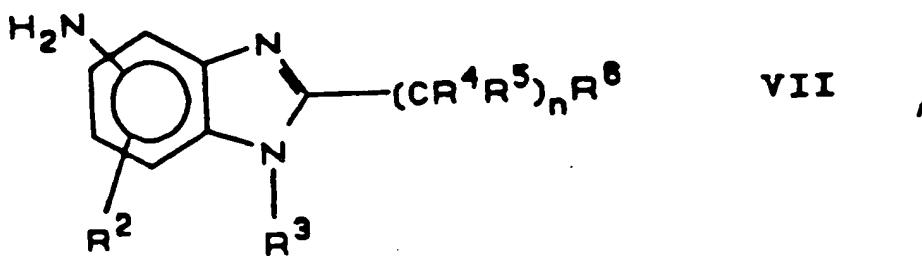
worin R¹ und R² die obige Bedeutung haben, R¹⁰ und R^{10'} gleich oder verschieden sind und jeweils Wasserstoff, eine Niedrigalkylgruppe mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen oder eine Gruppe oder ein Atom bedeuten, die (das) in eine Niedrigalkylgruppe überführbar ist, mit der Maßgabe, daß wenn eines von R¹⁰ und R^{10'} eine Niedrigalkylgruppe oder eine Gruppe oder ein Atom, die (das) in eine Niedrigalkylgruppe überführbar ist, bedeutet, das andere von R¹⁰ und R^{10'} Wasserstoff ist, mit einer Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel V



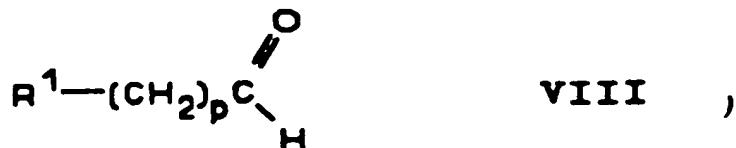
worin R⁴, R⁵, R⁶ und n die obige Bedeutung haben und R¹¹ eine austretende Gruppe oder Wasserstoff bedeutet, wodurch eine Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel VI



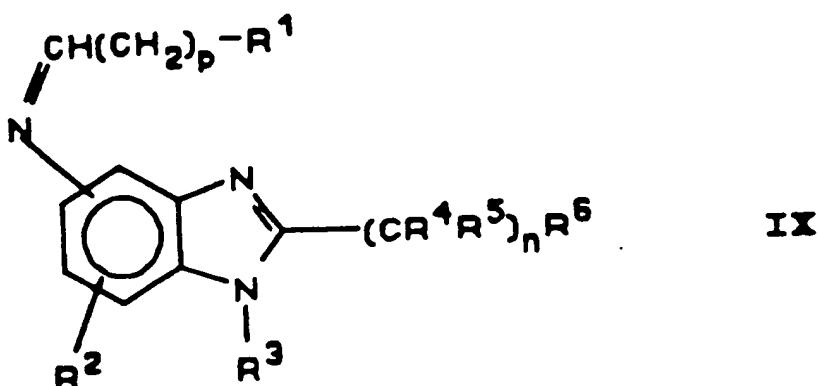
15 gebildet wird, und nötigenfalls ein Stickstoffatom des Benzimidazolkerns alkyliert und nötigenfalls Schutzgruppen entfernt werden, um eine Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel I zu bilden, und nötigenfalls ein Salz oder Solvat hieron gebildet wird; oder
C. Umsetzung einer Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel VII



30 worin R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ und R⁶ die obige Bedeutung haben, mit einer Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel VIII



worin R¹ die obige Bedeutung hat und p eine ganze Zahl 0-5 ist, zur Bildung einer Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel IX



worin R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ und R⁶ die obige Bedeutung haben, und nachfolgender Hydrierung der Verbindung der Formel IX zu einer Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel I, worin A für -NR(CH₂)_m- bedeutet und R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ und R⁶, n und m die obige Bedeutung haben.

2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, worin in der Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel I
 R¹ die obige Bedeutung hat;
 R² Wasserstoff, ein Niedrigalkyl mit 1-6 Kohlenstoffatomen, ein Niedrigalkoxy mit 1-6 Kohlenstoffatomen, Chlor, Brom oder Fluor darstellt;
- 5 R³, R⁴ und R⁵ gleich oder verschieden sind und Wasserstoff oder an Niedrigalkyl mit 1-6 Kohlenstoffatomen darstellen;
 R⁶ Wasserstoff, ein Niedrigalkyl mit 1-6 Kohlenstoffatomen, eine Hydroxylgruppe oder eine substituierte oder unsubstituierte Arylgruppe, wie oben für R¹ definiert, darstellt, wobei R¹ und R⁶ gleich oder verschieden sind;
- 10 n eine ganze Zahl 0-6 ist;
 A ein Alkylen mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen, gegebenenfalls verbunden mit oder unterbrochen durch ein eventuell substituiertes Heteroatom ausgewählt aus O, S und NR, worin R Wasserstoff oder ein Niedrigalkyl mit 1-6 Kohlenstoffatomen ist; oder ein Alkenylen mit bis zu 6 Kohlenstoffatomen darstellt.
- 15 3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, worin A für -O-CH₂- steht; R¹ Phenyl bedeutet, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ und R⁶ alle Wasserstoff sind und n 1 ist.
4. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, worin A für -O-CH₂- steht, R¹ Phenyl bedeutet, R³ Methyl ist, R², R⁴, R⁵ und R⁶ alle Wasserstoff sind und n 1 ist.
- 20 5. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer pharmazeutischen Zusammensetzung, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß sie als aktives Ingrediens eine nach einem der Ansprüche 1-4 hergestellte Verbindung enthält.
- 25 6. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Verbindung der Formel I oder ein therapeutisch akzeptables Salz hieron zur Hemmung der Magensäuresekretion bei Säugern und dem Menschen verwendet wird.
- 30 7. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Verbindung der Formel I oder ein therapeutisch akzeptables Salz hieron als gastrointestinales Zellschutzmittel bei Säugern und dem Menschen verwendet wird..
- 35 8. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel I oder ein therapeutisch akzeptables Salz hieron bei der Behandlung entzündlicher Erkrankungen des Magendarmtraktes bei Säugern und dem Menschen verwendet wird.
9. Verwendung einer Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel I nach Anspruch 1 ohne die Maßgaben a) - c) bei der Herstellung einer pharmazeutischen Zusammensetzung mit Hemmwirkung auf die Magensäuresekretion.
- 40 10. Verwendung einer Verbindung nach Anspruch 9 bei der Herstellung einer pharmazeutischen Zusammensetzung mit entzündungshemmender Wirkung auf entzündliche Erkrankungen des Magendarmtraktes.

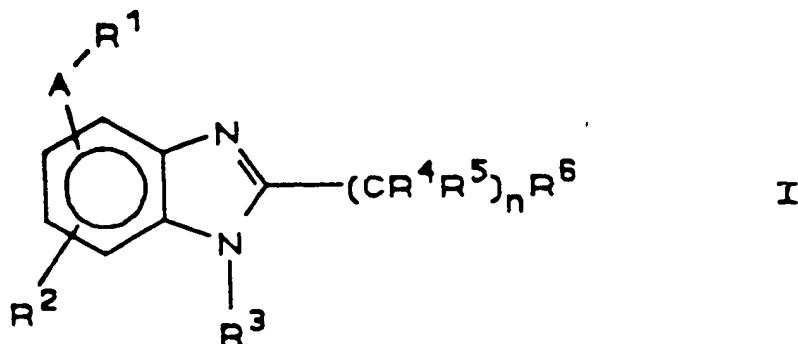
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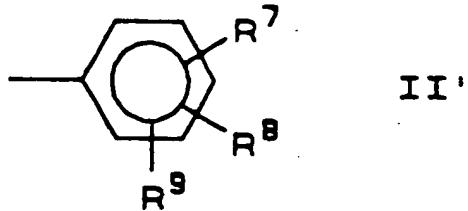
Revendications**Revendications pour les Etats contractants suivants : AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE****1. Composé de formule générale I**

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20 ou un sel ou produit de solvatation pharmaceutiquement acceptable, de ce composé, dans lequel :
R¹ représente un groupe aryle substitué, ou non substitué, de formule II'

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35 dans laquelle chacun des symboles R⁷, R⁸, R⁹ représente, indépendamment, un atome d'hydrogène, un groupe alkyle ayant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone, un groupe alcoxy ayant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone, un atome d'halogène, de préférence un atome de chlore ou de fluor, ou un groupe aryle hétérocyclique répondant à l'une des formules suivantes :

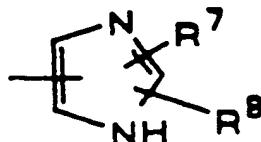
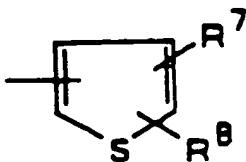
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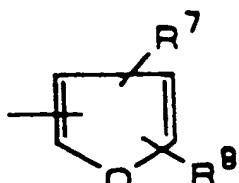
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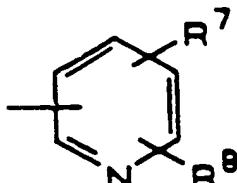
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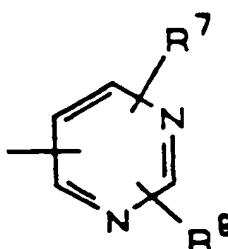
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30 dans lesquelles R⁷ et R⁸ ont les sens indiqués ci-dessus, ou un groupe cycloalkyle comportant 3 à 8 atomes de carbone dans le groupe cyclique non substitué; ou un groupe adamantyle;

R² représente un atome d'hydrogène, un groupe alkyle contenant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone, un groupe alcoxy contenant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone, ou un atome d'halogène.

35 R³ représente un atome d'hydrogène, un groupe alkyle contenant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone, un groupe phénylalkyle ayant 1 à 4 atomes de carbone dans le groupe alkyle ou un groupe cycloalkyl-alkyle comportant 3 à 8 atomes de carbone dans le groupe cyclique et 1 à 4 atomes de carbone dans le groupe alkyle;

n est un nombre entier valant 0 à 6;

40 R⁴ représente un atome d'hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle contenant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone;

R⁵ représente un atome d'hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle contenant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone;

R⁶ représente un atome d'hydrogène, un groupe alkyle contenant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone, un groupe aryle, substitué ou non substitué, tel que défini pour R¹ ou bien, lorsque n vaut 1 à 6, un groupe hydroxyle ou bien, lorsque n est nul, un groupe amino, un groupe alkyl-amino ou un groupe dialkylamino ayant 1 à 4 atomes de carbone dans les groupes alkyles.

45 A représente un groupe alkylène ayant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone et éventuellement relié à, ou interrompu par, un hétéroatome éventuellement substitué, choisi parmi O, S et NR, où R représente un atome d'hydrogène, un groupe alkyle ayant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone, un groupe phénylalkyle ayant 1 à 4 atomes de carbone dans le groupe alkyle ou un groupe cycloalkyl-alkyle ayant 3 à 8 atomes de carbone dans le groupe cyclique et 1 à 4 atomes de carbone dans le groupe alkyle; ou un groupe alcénylie ayant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone ;

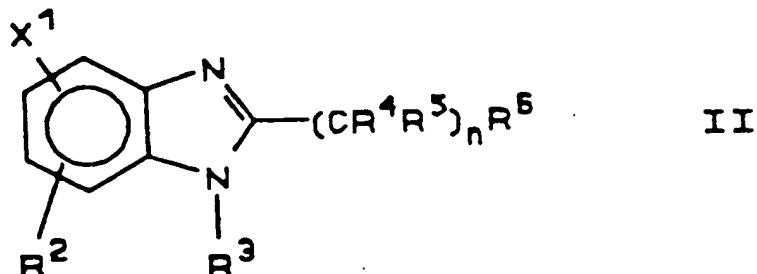
à la condition que , lorsque:

a) n est nul et que les symboles R², R³ et R⁶ représentent chacun un atome d'hydrogène , le groupe A-R¹ ne soit pas un groupe 7-benzylamino ou 7-(4'-méthoxy)-benzylamino; et lorsque

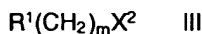
55 b) n vaut 1 et que R³, R⁴ et R⁵ représentent chacun un atome d'hydrogène, que R² représente un groupe 4-méthyle, que R⁶ représente un groupe éthyle, phényle, benzyle ou (4'-méthoxy)-phényle, le groupe A-R¹ ne soit pas un groupe 7-benzyloxy; et lorsque

c) n est nul et que R² représente un groupe 4-méthyle, que R³ représente un atome d'hydrogène et que R⁶ représente un groupe phényle, le groupe A-R¹ ne soit pas un groupe 7-benzyloxy.

2. Composé de formule générale I selon la revendication 1, dans lequel
 R¹ est tel que défini ci-dessus,
 R² représente un atome d'hydrogène, un groupe alkyle ayant 1 à 6 atomes de carbone, un groupe alcoxy ayant 1 à 6 atomes de carbone, un atome de chlore, de brome ou de fluor;
- 5 R³, R⁴ et R⁵ sont identiques ou différents et représentent chacun un atome d'hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle ayant 1 à 6 atomes de carbone;
 R⁶ représente un atome d'hydrogène, un groupe alkyle ayant 1 à 6 atomes de carbone, un groupe hydroxyle ou un groupe aryle, substitué ou non substitué selon la définition donnée ci-dessus pour R¹, les symboles pour R¹ et pour R⁶ ayant le même sens ou ayant un sens différent,
- 10 n est un nombre entier valant 0 à 6;
 A représente un groupe alkyleène ayant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone, éventuellement relié à, ou interrompu par, un hétéro-atome éventuellement substitué choisi parmi O, S, et NR, où R représente un atome d'hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle ayant 1 à 6 atomes de carbone; ou un groupe alcénylène ayant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone .
- 15 3. Composé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel A représente -O- CH₂-, R¹ représente un groupe phényle; les symboles R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ et R⁶ représentent chacun un atome d'hydrogène et n vaut 1.
- 20 4. Composé la revendication 1, dans lequel A représente -O- CH₂-, R¹ représente un groupe phényle, R³ représente un groupe méthyle, les symboles R², R⁴, R⁵ et R⁶ représentent chacun un atome d'hydrogène, et n vaut 1.
- 25 5. Composition pharmaceutique contenant comme ingrédient actif un composé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4.
6. Composé défini dans l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, ou un sel thérapeutiquement acceptable de ce composé , destiné à servir à inhiber la sécrétion des acides gastriques chez les mammifères et l'être humain.
- 30 7. Composé tel que défini dans l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, ou un sel thérapeutiquement acceptable de ce composé, destiné à servir d'agent cytoprotecteur gastro-intestinal chez les mammifères et l'être humain.
- 35 8. Composé tel que défini dans l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, ou un sel thérapeutiquement acceptable de ce composé, destiné à servir au traitement de maladies inflammatoires du tube digestif chez les mammifères et l'être humain.
- 40 9. Utilisation d'un composé de formule générale I selon la revendication 1, sans les conditions (a) à (c), pour la préparation d'une composition pharmaceutique ayant un effet d'inhibition de la sécrétion des acides gastriques.
10. Utilisation d'un composé tel que défini à la revendication 9, dans la préparation d'une composition pharmaceutique ayant un effet anti-inflammatoire sur les maladies inflammatoires du tube digestif.
- 45 11. Procédé pour la préparation d'un composé de formule I selon la revendication 1, par :
 (A) la réaction d'un composé de formule générale (II)



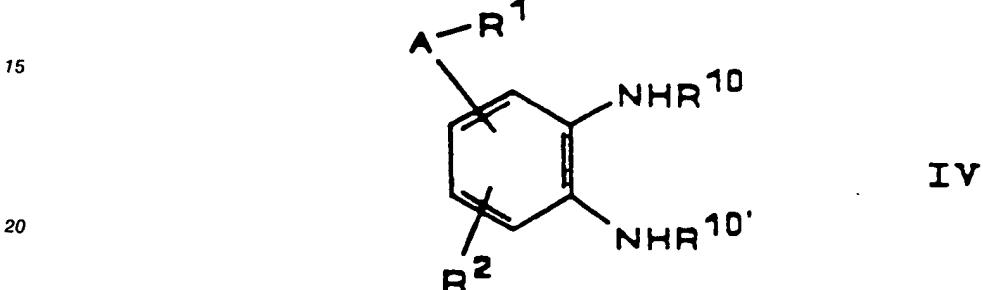
[dans laquelle R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ et R⁶ sont tels que définis ci-dessus] avec un composé de formule III



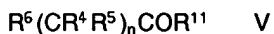
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(dans laquelle R¹ est tel que défini ci-dessus; X¹ représente -OH, -SH ou -NHR et X² est un groupe partant) ce qui donne un composé de formule générale (I), dans laquelle R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ et R⁶ sont tels que définis ci-dessus et m est un nombre entier valant 1 à 6, et A représente -O(CH₂)_m, -S(CH₂)_m, ou -NR(CH₂)_m;

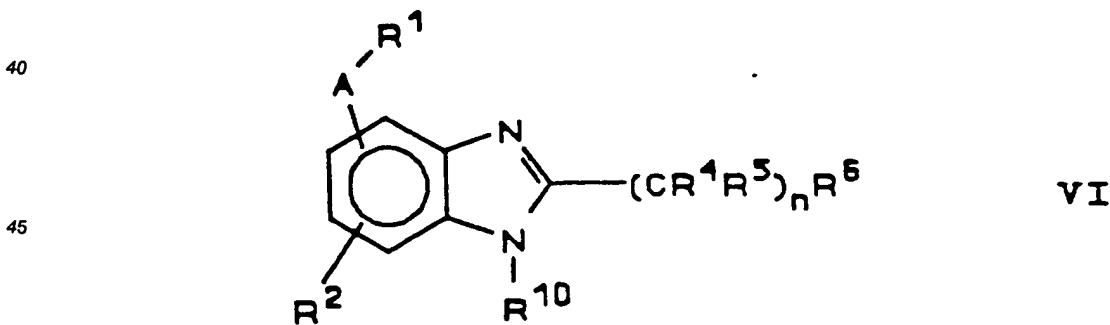
10 B) Réaction d'un composé de formule générale (IV)



25 (dans laquelle R¹ et R² sont tels que définis ci-dessus; R¹⁰ et R^{10'} sont identiques ou différents et représentent chacun un atome d'hydrogène, un groupe alkyle inférieur ayant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone ou un groupe ou atome convertible en un groupe alkyle inférieur, à la condition que, lorsque l'un des symboles R¹⁰ et R^{10'} représente un groupe alkyle inférieur ou un groupe ou atome convertible en un groupe alkyle inférieur, l'autre symbole R¹⁰ ou R^{10'} représente un atome d'hydrogène) avec un composé de formule générale (V)



35 (dans laquelle R⁴, R⁵, R⁶ et n sont tels que définis ci-dessus, et R¹¹ est un groupe partant ou un atome d'hydrogène), ce qui provoque la formation d'un composé de formule générale (VI)

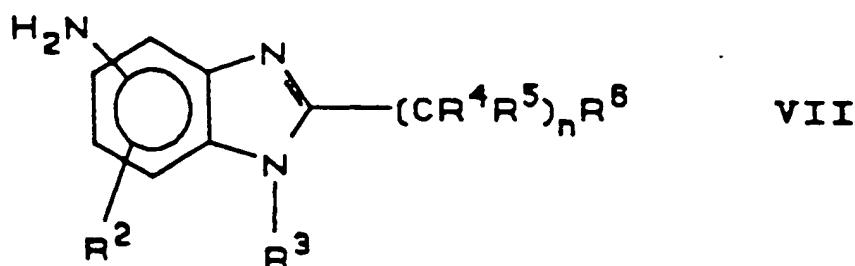


50 et si nécessaire, on alkyle un atome d'azote du noyau benzimidazole et, si nécessaire, on enlève des groupes protecteurs, pour former un composé de formule générale (I) et, si nécessaire, on forme un sel ou un produit de solvatation de ce composé ; ou

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C. Réaction d'un composé de formule générale (VII)

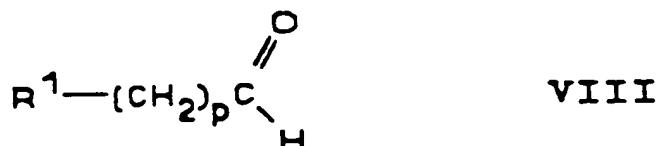
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15 (dans laquelle R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ et R⁶ sont tels que définis ci-dessus) avec un composé de formule générale (VIII)

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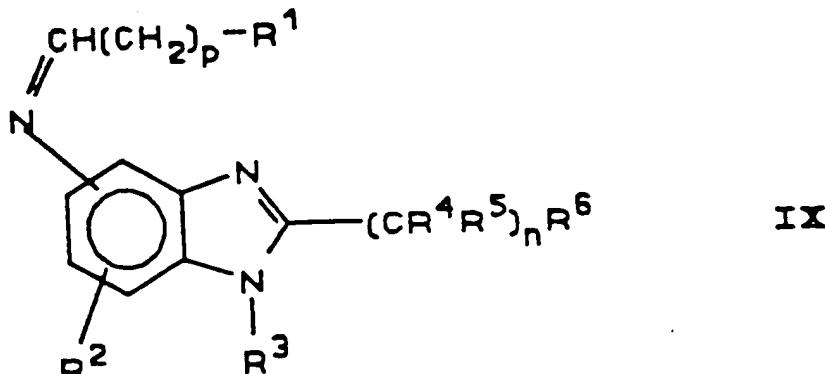
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25 (dans laquelle R¹ est tel que défini ci-dessus et p est un nombre entier valant 0 à 5) pour former un composé de formule générale (IX)

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(dans laquelle R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ et R⁶ sont tels que définis ci-dessus), puis on hydrogène le composé de formule (IX), ce qui donne un composé de formule générale (I), dans laquelle A représente -NR(CH₂)_m- et R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ et R⁶ ainsi que n et m sont tels que définis ci-dessus.

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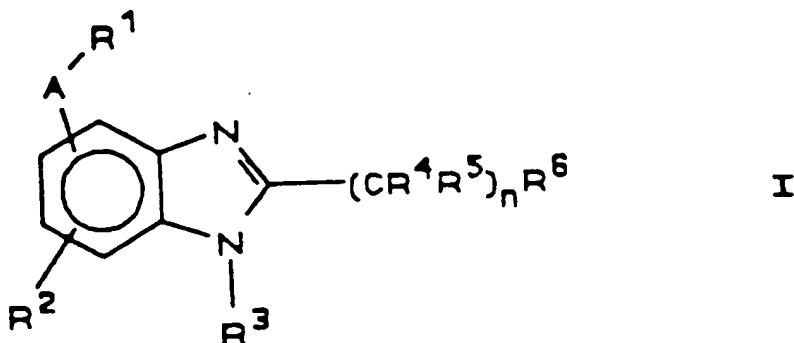
Revendications pour l'Etat contractant suivant : ES

1. Procédé pour la préparation d'un composé de formule générale I

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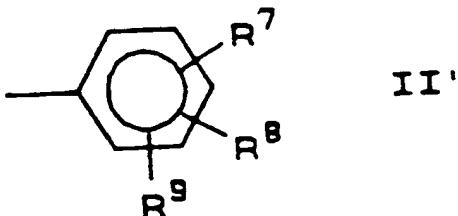
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ou d'un sel, ou produit de solvatation, pharmaceutiquement acceptables, dans lequel
20 R¹ représente un groupe aryle, substitué ou non substitué, de formule II'

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dans laquelle chacun des symboles R⁷, R⁸, R⁹ représente, indépendamment, un atome d'hydrogène,
un groupe alkyle inférieur ayant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone, un groupe alcoxy inférieur ayant
jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone, un atome d'halogène, de préférence un atome de chlore ou de fluor, ou
un groupe aryle hétérocyclique répondant à l'une des formules suivantes

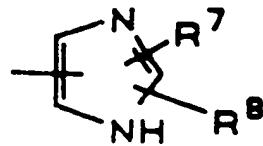
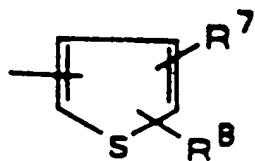
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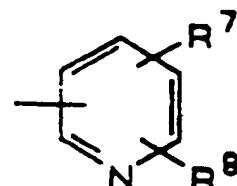
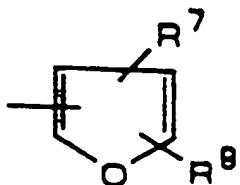
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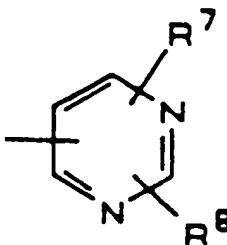


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dans lesquelles R⁷ et R⁸ ont les sens indiqués ci-dessus;

ou un groupe cycloalkyle comportant 3 à 8 atomes de carbone dans le groupe cyclique non substitué; ou un groupe adamantyle;

R² représente un atome d'hydrogène, un groupe alkyle inférieur contenant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone, un groupe alcoxy inférieur contenant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone, ou un atome d'halogène;

R³ représente un atome d'hydrogène, un groupe alkyle inférieur contenant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone, un groupe phénylalkyle ayant 1 à 4 atomes de carbone dans le groupe alkyle ou un groupe cyclo-alkyl-alkyle ayant 3 à 8 atomes de carbone dans le groupe cyclique et 1 à 4 atomes de carbone dans le groupe alkyle;

n est un nombre entier valant 0 à 6;

R⁴ représente un atome d'hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle inférieur contenant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone;

R⁵ représente un atome d'hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle contenant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone;

R⁶ représente un atome d'hydrogène, un groupe alkyle inférieur contenant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone, un groupe aryle, substitué ou non substitué, tel que défini ci-dessus pour R¹ ou bien, lorsque n vaut 1 à 6, un groupe hydroxyle, ou lorsque n est nul, un groupe amino, un groupe alkylamino ou dialkylamino ayant 1 à 4 atomes de carbone dans les groupes alkyles;

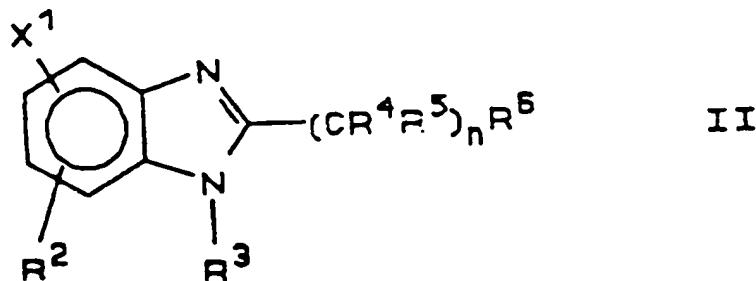
A représente un groupe alkylène, éventuellement relié à, ou interrompu par, un hétéro-atome éventuellement substitué, choisi parmi O, S et NR, où R représente un atome d'hydrogène, un groupe alkyle inférieur contenant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone, un groupe phénylalkyle ayant 1 à 4 atomes de carbone dans le groupe alkyle ou un groupe cycloalkyl-alkyle ayant 3 à 8 atomes de carbone dans le groupe cyclique et 1 à 4 atomes de carbone dans le groupe alkyle; ou un groupe alcénylène, à la condition que, lorsque,

(a) n est nul et que les symboles R², R³ et R⁶ représentent chacun un atome d'hydrogène, le groupe A-R¹ ne représente pas un groupe 7-benzylamino ou 7-(4'-méthoxybenzylamino); et lorsque

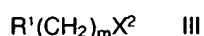
b) n vaut 1 et que R³, R⁴ et R⁵ représentent chacun un atome d'hydrogène, que R² représente un groupe 4-méthyle, que R⁶ représente un groupe éthyle, phényle ou benzyle ou (4'-méthoxy)-phényle, le groupe A-R¹ ne soit pas un groupe 7-benzyloxy; et lorsque

c) n est nul, que R² représente un groupe 4-méthyle, que R³ représente un atome d'hydrogène et R⁶ représente un groupe phényle, le groupe A-R¹ ne soit pas un groupe 7-benzyloxy), par

5 (A) la réaction d'un composé de formule générale (II)



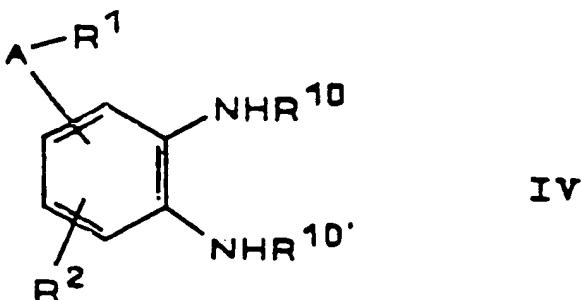
15 [dans laquelle R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ et R⁶ sont tels que définis ci-dessus] avec un composé de formule III



20 (dans laquelle R¹ est tel que défini ci-dessus; X¹ représente -OH, -SH ou NHR, et X² est un groupe partant), ce qui donne un composé de formule générale (I), dans laquelle R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ et R⁶ sont tels que définis ci-dessus et m est un nombre entier valant 1 à 6, et A représente -O(CH₂)_m, -S(CH₂)_m, ou -NR(CH₂)_m.

B) Réaction d'un composé de formule générale (IV)

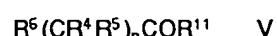
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40 (dans laquelle R¹ et R² sont tels que définis ci-dessus; R¹⁰ et R^{10'} sont identiques ou différents et représentent chacun un atome d'hydrogène, un groupe alkyle inférieur ayant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone ou un groupe ou atome convertible en un groupe alkyle inférieur, à la condition que, lorsque l'un des symboles R¹⁰ et R^{10'} représente un groupe alkyle inférieur ou un groupe ou atome convertible en un groupe alkyle inférieur, l'autre symbole R¹⁰ ou R^{10'} représente un atome d'hydrogène) avec un composé de formule générale (V)

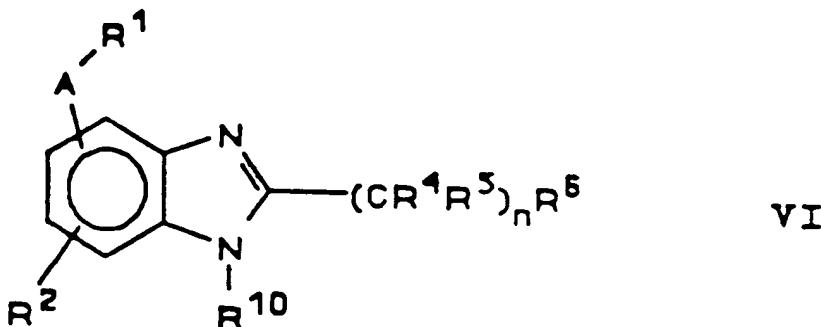
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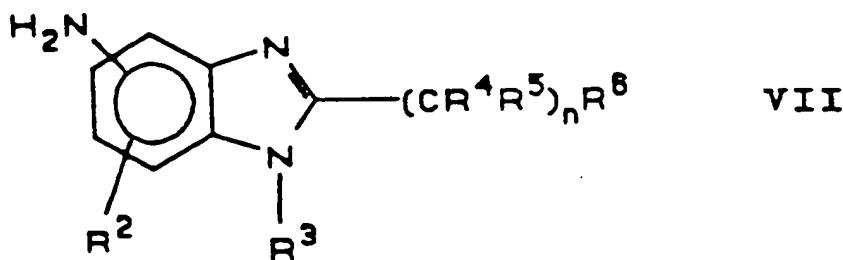
46 (dans laquelle R⁴, R⁵, R⁶ et n sont tels que définis ci-dessus, et R¹¹ est un groupe partant ou un atome d'hydrogène), ce qui provoque la formation d'un composé de formule générale (VI)

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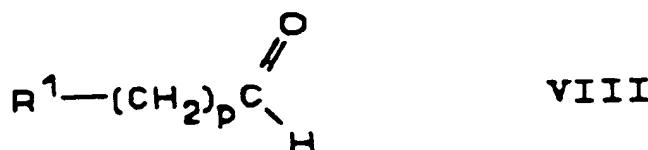
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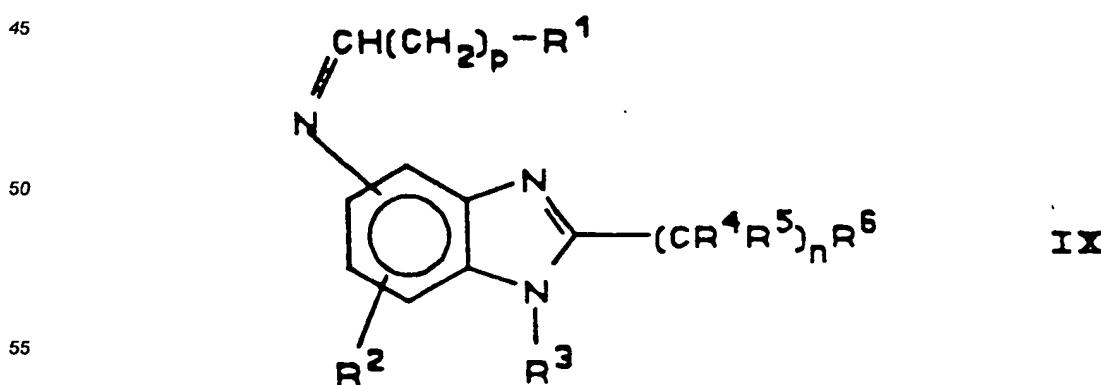
15 et si nécessaire, on alkyle un atome d'azote du noyau benzimidazole et, si nécessaire, on enlève des groupes protecteurs, pour former un composé de formule générale (I) et, si nécessaire, on forme un sel ou un produit de solvatation de ce composé ; ou
C. Réaction d'un composé de formule générale (VII)



30 (dans laquelle R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ et R⁶ sont tels que définis ci-dessus) avec un composé de formule générale (VIII)



40 (dans laquelle R¹ est tel que défini ci-dessus et p est un nombre entier valant 0 à 5) pour former un composé de formule générale (IX)



(dans laquelle R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ et R⁶ sont tels que définis ci-dessus), puis on hydrogène le composé de formule (IX), ce qui donne un composé de formule générale (I), dans laquelle A représente -NR(CH₂)_m - et R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ et R⁶ ainsi que n et m sont tels que définis ci-dessus.

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2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel, dans le composé de formule générale (I).

R¹ est défini tel que ci-dessus;

R² représente un atome d'hydrogène, un groupe alkyle inférieur ayant 1 à 6 atomes de carbone, un groupe alcoxy inférieur ayant 1 à 6 atomes de carbone, chloro, bromo ou fluoro;

10 R³, R⁴ et R⁵ sont identiques ou différents et représentent chacun un atome d'hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle inférieur ayant 1 à 6 atomes de carbone;

R⁶ représente un atome d'hydrogène, un groupe alkyle inférieur ayant 1 à 6 atomes de carbone, un groupe hydroxyle ou un groupe aryle, substitué ou non substitué, tel que défini ci-dessus pour R¹, les symboles R¹ et R⁶ ayant le même sens ou étant différents ;

15 n est un nombre entier valant 0 à 6;

A représente un groupe alkylène ayant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone, éventuellement relié à, ou interrompu par, un hétéro-atome éventuellement substitué, choisi parmi O, S et NR, le symbole R représentant un atome d'hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle inférieur ayant 1 à 6 atomes de carbone ; ou un groupe alcénylène ayant jusqu'à 6 atomes de carbone .

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3. Procédé selon la revendication 1 dans lequel A représente -O-CH₂-, R¹ représente un groupe phényle, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ et R⁶ représentent chacun un atome d'hydrogène et n vaut 1.

25 4. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel A représente -O-CH₂-, R¹ représente un groupe phényle, R³ représente un groupe méthyle, R², R⁴, R⁵ et R⁶ représentent chacun un atome d'hydrogène et n vaut 1.

30 5. Procédé pour la préparation d'une composition pharmaceutique caractérisé en ce que la composition contient, à titre d'ingrédient actif, un composé produit selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4.

6. Procédé selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que le composé de formule (I), ou un sel thérapeutiquement acceptable de ce composé , sert à inhiber la sécrétion des acides gastriques chez les mammifères et les êtres humains.

35 7. Procédé selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que le composé de formule (I) ou un sel thérapeutiquement acceptable de ce composé, sert d'agent cytoprotecteur du tube digestif chez les mammifères et l'être humain.

40 8. Procédé selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que le composé de formule générale (I), ou un sel thérapeutiquement acceptable de ce composé, sert au traitement de maladies inflammatoires du tube digestif chez les mammifères et l'être humain.

45 9. Utilisation d'un composé de formule générale (I) selon la revendication 1, sans les conditions (a) à (c), dans la préparation d'une composition pharmaceutique ayant pour effet d'inhiber la sécrétion des acides gastriques.

10. Utilisation d'un composé , tel que défini à la revendication 9, dans la préparation d'une composition pharmaceutique ayant un effet anti-inflammatoire sur les maladies inflammatoires du tube digestif.

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